△ Everywhere In This Land
△ Taedonggang Electric Appliances Factory

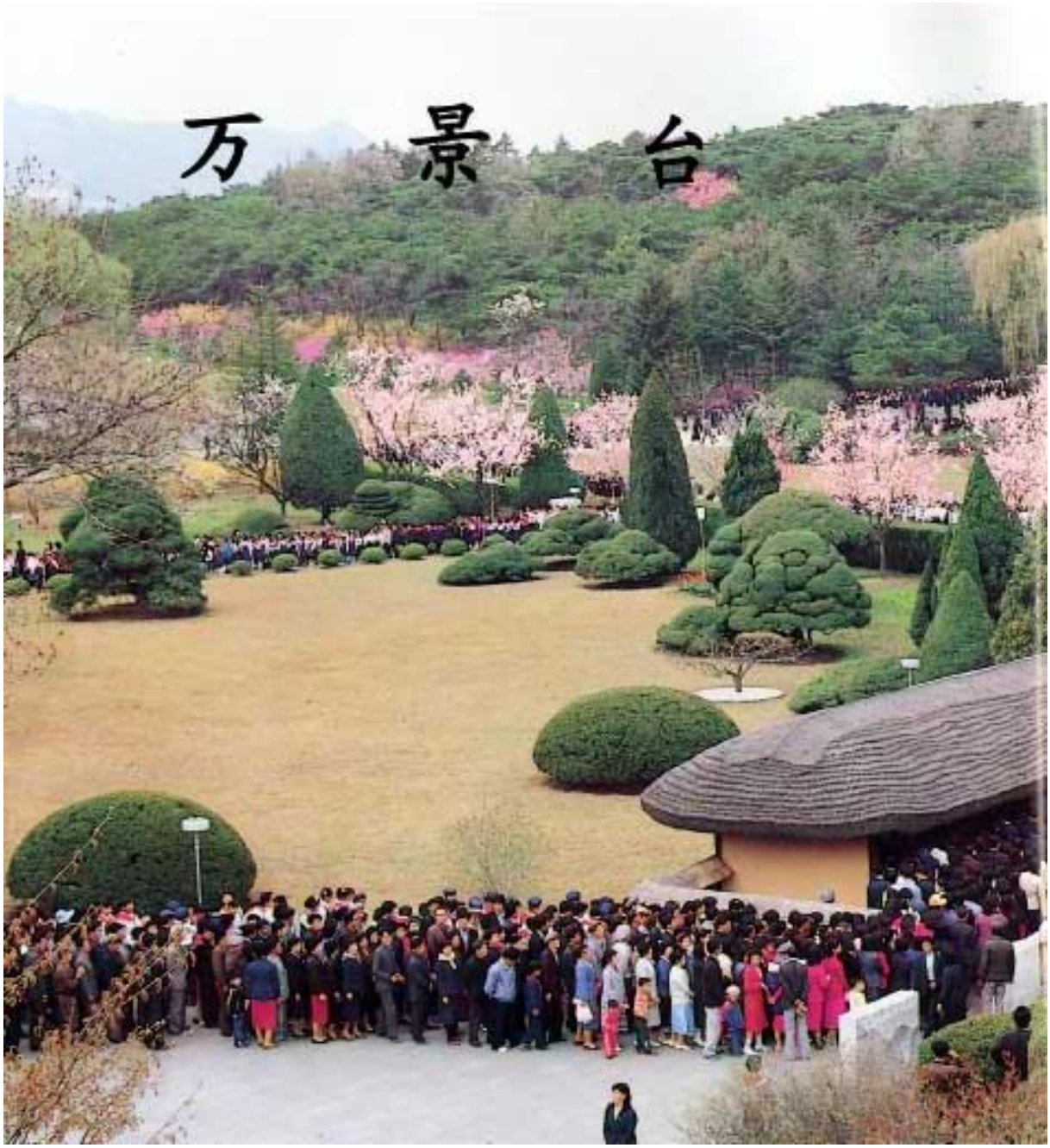
Korea Today

4

Juche 90 (2001)

The immortal flower KimiLsungia.

The great leader Comrade Kim IL Sung.



Mangyongdae is a village in Mangyongdae District in the capital city of Pyongyang. From olden times the village's hill-highest in this area-was called Mangyongdae Hill as it offers a panoramic view of fascinating scenery; hence the village's name Mangyongdae. It is well-known not so much for the beautiful scenery as for the fact that President Kim IL Sung was born there on April 15, Juche (1912) and spent his childhood and that his revolutionary family had lived there generation after generation. His old home is preserved as it was at the foot of Manyongdae Hill: Straw-thatched low-eaved roof, clay-painted earthen walls, the narrow yard, the living suite, the tool shed, the low fence. The historical relics relate the revolutionary family.

At Mangyongdae are the “ Spring” where young Kim IL Sung and his father had cold bath every early morning, the “ Warship Rock” on which the President played at soldiers, the” Study Site” and other historic places. The village also has the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Museum, a lasting reminder of revolutionary achievements of the President and his family members, the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School for the bereaved children of revolutionary fighters. The twig gate of the old home which had been open for 20 years expecting the return home of the President who had set on the road of revolution at the age of 13, is now open for uninterrupted stream of visitors from all over the country as well as from abroad.

The Kang Ban Sok Senior Middle School No.1

Graduates leave school.

Substantial education is given on the Korean geography.

Chemical experiment

Teachers at consultation.

A foreign language lesson

Everywhere in This Land

It is now April, balmy spring time.

With the day of the Sun approaching, all our people are filled with strong yearning for President Kim IL Sung. Not caring about long and rugged paths, he walked along them unceasingly fro the country's prosperity and the people's happiness. Indeed, there is no place in our county where his footsteps did not reach.

There is new land which came into being along the first footprints he left. Also to be found is a mountain pass where he pushed his car inch by inch from behind, unmindful of the muddy water from the wheels splashed over his garment, saying:" We should go anywhere our people live."

The Onchon County on the Korean west coast is associated with the following story:" On June 3, Juche 49 (1960) President Kim IL Sung on a visit to that county to provide on-the-spot guidance headed for tideland, together with officials.

When his car could not go ahead any long at the entrance to tideland, he got down form this car and mounted on the bank where tideland began to stretch far and wide. The tide was on the ebb. He looked out over far-off darkish tideland for a while and told the accompanying offcials to get out farther to see out, saying: " The tideland over there excites my enthusiasm for work. If we reclaim it, we can have polished rice enough to supply the people and spare."

The officials discussed him from going farther, but he stepped on to a roadless tideland with logn strides, saying:" Never mind! This is for the sake of the people. How can we be hesitant" let us open the first road on the tideland, if there is no road." Whenever he took a step forward, his shoes were stuck in the mud and his trouser legs got stained with splashed muddy water.

The sun was pouring down its full strength from the sky and the smell of mud which was something fishy and moist assailed his nostrils. Not troubling himself about this, he stood on the swamp for long, showing the officials the ways and means for tideland reclamation.

Later, a farm was set up on the reclaimed saline land and the people called it after the significant day when he had left his first footprints. Hence the name the June 3 Cooperative Farm.

His footprints are also left on the Elastic String Factory in Phyongsong City.

The elastic string if often set at naught by the people, although it is necessary for their daily lfie. But the President paid attention to anything connected with the people's living, even if it was a trifling matter.

During his on-the-spot guidance in Phyongsong City in 1973, the President who was learning about the matters related to living of the people, made sure that an elastic string factory was built at the scenic mounain foot in Toksong-dong. When this factory was set up there on modern lines in less than a year, he visited it and, feeling the elastic string being mass-produced with his fingers and examining tapes of different standards, expressed great satisfaction and said:" Elastic strings are one of important daily necessities indispensable to the people's livelihood. They are highly nece
ssary for the women and children in particular."

After that, he, acquainting himself with how production was going on and helping the workers and officials there solve difficult problems, gave direct instructions concerning the production of elastic strings on twenty-one occasions.

The President visited everywhere for the people's happiness giving no thought of himself. Overcome with anxiety, officials told him to take care of his health.

In reply he expressed thanks for their advice and said earnestly:" I have no mind to become an aristocrat who keeps aloof from the people. How can we be worthwhile beings if we divorce ourselves from the popular masses?"

In this way, he was among the people and shared good times and bad with them throughout his life. That is why he enjoyed their absolute support and trust and their love respect more and more.

When visiting a factory he seated himself on an ordinary chair used by workers daily and had heart-to-heart talks with them. And when calling at a farm, he dropped even in at the room for boiling cattle fodder and made the farmers feel at ease, saying that the smell of cattle fodder was pleasant. Then the economic life and farm work of their farm.

He continued to tour various parts of the country to provide on-the-spot guidance even at an advanced grey. Whenever people earnestly told the President not to walk along the rugged paths any longer, he said that to him working itself was rest. Old as he was, he took his meal in the wind-swept open air sometimes. He continued to walk along roads to factories or farms until the last period of his life.

The roads traversed by the President incessantly are now being followed by Kim Jong IL.

Our people are turning out vigorously, seeing the very image of the President Kim Jong IL's and afire with an adamant resolve to build a powerful and prosperous nation in this land without fail under his leadership.

He will Always Live in the Heart of Humankind

The Day of the Sun (April 15 when President Kim IL Sung was born) is commemorated every years as the common holiday of humankind throughout the five continents. With his birthday approaching, preparatory committees are formed every year. Last year the national preparatory committee was organized in Katmandu, Nepal, involving high-ranking government officials, leaders of political parities, personalities from the Juche idea study groups, friendship organizations and men of the press. These preparatory committees were formed amid the great expectation and concern of political parties and governments in many countries, including Bangladesh, Syria, Jordan, Zimbabwe, Equatorial Guinea, the Congo, Italy, Romania, Spain, Mexico, Colombia and Ecuador.

Colourful events took place to commemorate the Day of the Sun.Laos, Nepal, Peru, Egypt, Bulgaria, Guyana, and other countries published in pamphlet form the President's works**" Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee", " Let Us Bring the Advantages of the Socialism in Our Country Into Fuller Play", " Let Us Develop South-South Cooperation", " For the Development of the Non-Aligned Movement", " On the Three Principles of National Reunification".**

The Pakistani newspaper Musawat carried Kim IL Sung's Biography serially. On this auspicious occasion every year, distinguished personnel issued statements. In his statement Secretary N.K. Shkra of the All-India Peasants' Federation said:" The Juche idea fathered by President Kim IL Sung will always show its vitality as his soul and as the torch of the independent cause of humankind in the future, too, as in the past. " The President will always live in the heart of humankind as the sun of the revolution, with the Juceh idea founded by him shedding its brilliant rays."

Marking the Day of the Sun, diplomas and medals from different countries were awarded to President Kim IL Sung.

At the awarding ceremony sponsored by Lince City Council of Peru, the mayor of the city true. " This is the first time that our city council has ever awarded the honorary diploma and medal to a foreign prominent person."

In Bulgaria, Malta, Malaysia, Egypt, Thailand and the Democratic Congo, Ukraine and many other countries, commemoration events took place actively and in an organized way amid the great concern of political parties and governments. They include retrospection meetings, rallies, lectures, O& A contests, film shows, photo, book and handicraft exhibitions. After taking part in the film show and the photo exhibition to commemorate the Day of the Sun, vice-president of the Bungcarno University in Indonesia said:" Through the film show, I have come to know clearly that he was of very high authority. I still remember the time when we accorded hearty welcome to the President in April 1965." The revolutionary people of the world are well aware of President Kim IL Sung's glorious life. He will always be with them." Personalities in a European country purchased 100 rose tress of ten colours flowring all the year round and exuding delightful fragrance and planted them at Mangyongdae where the President was born during their visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In the hope that Mangyongdae shoud be turned into a historic place where all beautiful flowers in this world come into bloom, the members of the Juche idea study groups in Lebanon and other countries and distinguished personnel in Syria, Greece, Italy and Nepal purchased rare, fragrant trees and flower seeds in their countries and sent them to the DPRK. Sending to Korea seeds of flowers of nine species, including Tagetes erecta l. which he had grown with great care at home, a foreign students asked for flowering them on the April holiday every year. President Kim IL Sung will always live in the hearts of the world's people with the Day of the Sun.

Memorable Stories

President Kim IL sung's life-time was the one for the sake of the people. He was truly simple and honest in this private life while he devoted his all to the welfare of the people. Some stories are introduced here to describe the noble qualities of the President.

Do with a Cottoncloth Vest

One day in November Juche 46(1957) an official who had had a trip to foreign country prepared a woolen undergarment after a consultation with other officials and went to offer it to President Kim IL Sung who had always worn a thin cotton undercloth in his on-the-spot guidance tour. Kim IL Sung, watching the garment for a while, thanked him and refused to receive the vest, saying he could bring himself to wear the woolen clothes when his compatriots and coarse clothes because of the damages from the war (1950-1953) and that he could do with the old cotton vest which he had used to wear for a long time. The official told him that the people would be sorry if they heard that the President still wore such a poor vest as he had had dozen years before, that is, during the anti-Japanese armed struggle." I beg you to have the new vest," the official asked earnestly. Kim IL Sung thought something or another for a while and told him to leave the vest. Days later the President called an official in and asked him to deliver the woolen garment to an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who had long suffered from an internal disease. The official already knew the story about the vest, and asked the President to wear the garment himself. The President, however, would not admit the request. He said:" I like the cotton clothes which I have got used to wearing. It is convenient in moving, and I feel it natural to go in the clothes to see the people. Now you needn't say any more."

It Adds to the Food

One day an official went to see the President. He happened to find him about to have supper. He was confused for his untimely call-on without any heed to the time. The President sat him at table and kindly asked to share the meal. As for the table there were Kimchi, some simple dishes, and biji, prepared with the mixture of radish leaves. Reading the mind of the official who got worried about too simple meal for the President, Kim IL Sung wore a broad smile and said:" Biji is savory and nutritious. If it is mixed with radish leaves which are found profuse in autumn, it's all the better as it adds to the food." Then he passed the bowl to the official, explaining with smile," Yesterday we discussed how to manage the national economy meticulously. I wonder if the biji would meet your taster, yet I'd like to ask you to have it, regarding it as a matter to put the meeting's purpose into practice."

An Unchanged Carpet

It happened some years before the President passed away. A factory in Korea produced a new kind of carpet, which had peony patterns against graceful background colour. A look of it seemed to give a pleasant and refreshing vigour. Some officials concerned decided to lay the carpet in the President's office and informed him of it. The President, surprised, asked what the need was to change it when the existing one was good enough. An official answered that it was already 17 years old and worn out. " Don't mention it," the President said reproachingly, " We don't' have so much money to buy the new one." " If we had so much money, we'd better purchase things necessary for the life of the people and supply to them," he continued to say." My room doesn't need the new carpet. Send it to another place." The President had the ordinary carpet-the kind of which was likely to be found anywhere-left as it was until the last days of his life. The unchanged carpet remains a moving story that tells the humanity of the President who had devoted his all to the happiness of the people without enjoying any privilege himself for all his life.

After Seeing the Immortal Leader

It is said that time changes everything and dims people's memory.But the Korean people, as well as the world's progressives, long for President Kim IL Sung more and more. With the Day of the Sun Approaching，people visit the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, where the President lies in state, in steady streams with strong yearning and respect. For one month after the palace was opened to the public on July 8, 1995 over 100,000 people visited the palace and one year aftermore than 422,000 people and in five years 3.85 million people. According to the figures put together last month, tens of thousands of Koreans and foreign friends visited the palace. These days the visitors are increasing. All segments of Koreans, KPA men and officers, south Koreans, overseas Koreans, many party and government leaders and high-ranking officials `political and public figures, Juche idea followers and other foreign friends from many countries wrote their impressions in the visitor's books .A Syrian family wrote:" A visit to the Kumsusan Memorial Palace is a great honour to all humans. President Kim IL Sung is the greatest leader in the world. He passes away but is with us. In this grim time he led the world's people with his ideas, wisdom and great natural talents. He is always with us." Shahir Muhammad, ambassador of Palestine to the DPRK, wrote in the visitors' book:" The great leader President Kim IL Sung instilled love, pride and revolutionary dignity into the minds of the Korean people and the progressive people of the world. For his he is the immortal sun of mankind and the most distinguished great man of the present times who is boundlessly respected by all people. A noted veteran professor of South America wrote:" When the leader lies in state as immortal his ideology, leadership and morality can be continued perfectly purely. This is a great truth taught us by the great leader Kim Jong IL with his loyalty and moral obligation, unprecedented in history." Besides, figures and friends from Russia, Cuba, South Africa and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and many other countries and international organizations wished the President immortality and the DPRK prosperity in the visitors' books. This shows clearly that they, just like Koreans, respect and follow President Kim IL Sung as immortal sun of Juche. The visitors' books reflecting the minds of Koreans and world's progressive people have now increased scores of books.

Foreigners wrote their impressions in the visitor's book.

The History of Army Building and Army-First Leadership

Sixty-nine years have elapsed since the Korean People's Army(KPA)was founded. The foundation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army(KPAR)by President Kim IL Sung on April 25, Juche21(1932) was a historic event that announced the birth of the new revolutionary armed force of a Juche type for the first time in the history of army building of the working class. Since then the Korean people have become able to advance the revolution victoriously by relying on their genuine revolutionary army, a reliable main force. For nearly 70 years since its foundation, the Korean revolutionary armed force creditably discharged the noble mission it assumed for the country and people the revolutionary cause pioneered by President Kim IL Sung. The KPRA which had started an anti-Japanese war in accordance with the line put forward by the President waged a bloody struggle for a long period under unprecedentendly arduous condition in which there was neither assistance from the state nor the rear. It safeguarded the headquarters of the revolution and defeated one million-strong Japanese armed force and thus realized the historic national liberation cause. And in this process the traditions of the Korean revolutionary armed force, the lineage of Mt. Paektu, were provided.

The KPA, the direct successor to the KPAR, defeated millions of aggressor troops of the US imperialists and their satellite countries during the three-year Korean war (June 1950-Jul 1953) and defended the independence of the country and the dignity of the revolutionary army fighting, rallied behind the leader. In the difficult postwar period, the KPA firmly protected the Party and the leader, and the gains of the revolution, frustraiting the enemy's ceaseless provocative moves to unleash another war and challenges of the class enemy, and guaranteed the victorious advance of the socialist revolution and construction by force of arms. Whenever the Korean nation was confrontation with harsh trials, the KPA soldiers safeguarded the headquarters of the Korean revolution at the risk of their lives, resolutely defended the socialist system, and performed labour feats in al difficult sectors of economic construction by displaying devotion. The KAP has successfully discharged its mission in the long period of the Korean revolution. This is because it is led by a great, brilliant commander. The revolution is pioneered and it ultimate victory is achieved by force of arms-this is the revolutionary principle and truth clarified by President Kim IL Sung. Having hewed the new way of the Korean revolution under the banner of the Juche idea, the far-sighted President founded the army first and liberated the country by defeating the Japanese imperialists through an organized armed struggle. Then he founded both the Party and the state. The cause of the Juche-based army building, the history of army-first revolutionary leadership, is being carried forward flawlessly by leader Kim Jong IL at a new, higher, stage. With a determined will to consummate with arms the revolutionary cause pioneered by the President with arms, he is now vigorously leading the Korean revolution as a whole to a new victory, through unremitting army leadership. In the whole course of leading the Korean revolution, he always directs primary attention to laying main emphasis on military affairs and to increasing the military strength. He put forward the revolutionary philosophy that the army is precisely the Party, the state and the people. He ahs newly defined the army-first politics as the basic political mode in keeping with the requirement of revolutionary development and made such an outstanding might and the national strength through his army-first revolutionary leadership. In recent years the Korean people had to undergo unprecedented hardships and trials. However, they turned out as one man to defend socialism and dash forward to build a prosperous and powerful nation. All this is ascribable to the powerful, unrivalled revolutionary armed force he has provided through his army-first leadership. Since the demise of President Kim IL Sung, the nation's greatest loss, he inspected a great number of army units, covering hundreds of thousands of kilometers. He continues his on-the-spot guidance to KPA units, unceasingly this year, too, to make the KAP soldiers resourceful and dauntless and show warm affection for them. In this process the KPA's politico-ideological strength and its might in military technique have increased incomparably. Even in the days of the "Arduous March" and then forced march, the defence line of the country was fortified impregnably and the springboard for an economic upsurge prepared. This is the valuable fruition of his high priority army politics and his army-first leadership and the demonstration of the indefatigable might of the KPA.

In March last year leader Kim Jong IL visited Taehongdan County Integrated Farm in Ryanggang Province, the northern tip of Korea. One day he went to the village of discharged soldiers at the Sodau branch farm. He dropped in at the house of a discharged soldier and looked after the life of a newly-wed couple. He opened the cupboard at the kitchen and quilt and clothing chests in the room. The couple, moved to tears by his kindness, said frankly that they lived with no worries. He, however, said that they would need many things since they started a new things since they started a new life away from home and aksed if salt, soy and bean paste were supplied properly and if preparations had been made for the delivery of the discharged soldier's wife. He was quite pleased with the wife who volunteered to go t Taehongdan from the capital city of Pyongyang in response to the Worker's Party of Korea's appeal and married a discharged soldier and asked her kindly when she would give birth to a baby. She, as if telling her parents, answered that four months later there would be her childbirth. He brightly smiled, saying that good preparations had to be made fro her delivery. A harmonious family atmosphere prevailed in the room. The wife made herself free and easy by the leader's kindness and tightly gripped his hand and said that she had an earnest wish. In a whisper in his ear she asked him to name her baby that would be born in July. It was quite an unexpected request. Gently painting her on the back, he laughed broadly, saying she wanted to name her baby before birth. That evening he, speaking about his personal guidance of the farm in the daytime, talked about his visit to a discharged soldier's house. He aid:" his wife asked me to name her baby but I failed to. Anyhow we must name the baby to be born and I thought of the name. According to the Korean custom fathers name their children, but as the discharged soldier's wife asked me earnestly to do so, let us name the baby to bless their future-Tae Hong if it is a daughter. If they have so Tae Hong and daughter Hong Dan, their names mean Taehongdan." Thought busy with personal guidance he had thought of the name of the baby as requested by an ordinary woman and named it himself. The officials thought again of the names of "Tae Hong" and " Hong Dan" which were made before the baby was born. The discharged soldier's wife gave birth to a daughter Hong Dan.

It’s our mortal obligation

We former unconverted long-term prisoners now back in the motherland are often told we had undergone great sufferings behind bars for a long time. This is what we hear anywhere we go as if it were a greeting to us. Whenever I hear it, I think our sufferings were nothing special. I rather feel shameful for my failure to fulfil the task given by the homeland and for my imprisonment. Leader Kim Jong IL said that a day’s loyalty in bad time is more important than one hundred days’ loyalty in good time. He who follows the Party in a favorable period and deserts it in an adverse time will be denounced as man with no sense of obligation. To tell the truth, if there is something laudable about us, it may be that we kept the sense of revolutionary obligation to our great leader. For the 35 years of imprisonment I cherished the dear images and voices which had not left me even a moment. They were south Koreans who had tearfully asked us People’s Army soldiers not to leave them on our way of strategic retreat during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953). Behind bars I would brace myself up, thinking of them. I had lived under President Kim IL Sung’s government for over five years. The southerners enjoyed his benevolence few days, yet they cried, asking us the President’s soldiers not to leave them. How can I forget the President’s cares and betray the DPRK? I kept controlling and improving myself in the spirit. What occurred to me so often was the fact that my parents and 1 on the first Harvest Moon Festival after the agrarian reform, prepared a nice food of white rice which we reaped from the field we had been allotted by the reform, and went to tombs to pay a tribute to or ancestors in the native place of Kwaksan, overwhelmed with gratitude to the President. The memory tided me over all difficulties. This is simply a natural obligation for a human being. Nevertheless, the homeland praises us old unconverted prisoners as patriotic fighters for reunification and takes good care of us. We have done nothing really, and are very thankful. Seeing the powerful unity of the entire nation around leader Kim Jong IL from the realities of the country, we are highly elated.

Kim Yong Thae,
Former unconverted
Long-term prisoner

To Become One Is…

One of these days I went to a war veteran’s home in the capital city of Pyongyang. When I was engrossed in the old’s story of bravery without any knowledge of passing time, a little girl came into the room led by her mother and said:” Gandpa, I’ve been to the kindergarten.” She bowed her head gracefully and ran into the embrace of the old man. Then she boasted about her red star which was her prize for her good behaviour at the kindergarten. Then attached by the maypole dance of some pupils on the TV screen, she began to dance, following the music to herself.

…

maypole, maypole,

we have got a maypole

…

Her sensitivity was really wonderful; just like a photographic film. In the midst of merry dancing she suddenly stopped to ask with

Making Old Tree Bloom

I, at the advanced age of 90, am spending my last years at the zenith of happiness and glory since I was taken into the embrace of my motherland which I did not forget even in dreams and wanted to be in even if I died. Last year I took part in the ceremony held to celebrate the 55th Worker's Party (October 10) of the Worker's Party of Korea and as soon as I saw leader Kim Jong IL standing on the rostrum I felt a lump in my throat, my heart beating fast and tears welling up in my eyes. That night I sat at my desk, trying to put my excitement in a poem. As a matter of fact, I am not poet. I am fond of poems but composed no poem before I was let out of prison in south Korea. But after I was released from prison, I began to be known as a poet, because I wrote more than 100 poems, retracting my memory to what had happened during my prison life. My poems were introduced in publications, and even several collections of my poems rolled off the press. Many south Korea held me in respect as a "jail poet". In south Korea I was as good as dead, suffering from a complication of diseases before the news that Kim Jong IL called all of us caused to brace myself up. Taken into his embrace at last, I am now leading a happy life. I am glad to see my grown-up children, but my greater joy is to feel the breathing of my motherland which is striving to make itself strong and prosperous. When I visited Mt. Myohyang, a celebrated mountain in Korea for sightseeing, I even sat far into the night, choosing poetic words as if I had already become a poet. I felt myself young again I the concluding years of my life. I will devote the rest of my life to making the motherland strong and prosperous with great pride and honour in living under the guidance of leader Kim Jong IL.

Ri Jong,

Former unconverted

Long-term prisoner

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winking eyes, " Grandpa, what's the meaning of the maypole?" the question surprised us in the room. The veteran seemed contemplating how to make the meaning understood, and turned a requesting eye to me. " It's to become one," I responded. " It is the same one as our teacher told us?" she wondered. " She said a small clay lump becomes a bigger one when merged with another small one." " It may be," I assented. The girl clapped her hands in pleasure as if she had guessed right. It was a moving scene. For our Korean nation to become one means to achieve national unity. We in the north and south used to share roads and furrows on the same land. We enjoy the same blooming season. We are within a stone's throw from each other, yet we can not hear from each other. The way out of the bitter half-a-century pains is to be reconciled and united with each other. The people do not want to live separated any longer. Reunification and patriotism are the greatest and the most sacred spirit for the nation and the overall union of the nation is the essence of the spirit. How can a five-year-old understand such a philosophical principle? No problem she doesn't get it, yet she will know it before long. When she comes to see the square of reunification where all the Korean nationals from the north, south and abroad dance around hand in hand with soaring cheers, she will understand the true meaning of the oneness without fail. Now I found myself hugging the little girl warmly, pioturing the happy moving day of reunification to myself.

choe Pong Chol

From Kim IL Sung's Reminiscences" With the Century"

Greeting the Spring in a Foreign Land

Her love for her comrades found a most distinct expression in her efforts to help me, with unstinted devotion. Loyalty to one's commander is in essence an expressions of one's love for one's comrades. One year we fought many battles in which we had to skip meals, as we had run out of food supplies. When I was commanding a battle someone put something in my pocket. I turned to find that it was Kim Jong Suk. After the battle I looked in my pocket. There were cracked pine nuts wrapped in paper I asked her where she had got them. She only smiled. Later, the women soldiers told me that she had climbed pine trees to pick the cones. She snatched me from the jaws of death on several occasions. She was always prepared to become a shield herself to protect me from enemy fire. During the battle on the outskirts of Dashahe, a critical situation arose around me. A group of enemy troops were approaching me stealthily, yet I was not aware of the situation for I was commanding the battle. But for Kim Jong Suk's help, I would have been killed. She shielded me with her own body and shot all the enemy soldiers. So I was saved miraculously. Similar things happened on several occasions. The padded coat I wore in the mountains for several years was also made by her. Apparently she had heard somewhere that floss-silk was bullet-proof. So she gathered floss whenever it was available and made a padded coat fro me. As the coat she had made, stitch after stitch with the unmost care, sitting up late for several nights, fitted me perfectly, she was overjoyed. When I sat up all night or went to sleep at bivouacs, I would spread on the ground the deep skin I was carrying with me and lie on it, covering my body with the padded coat. Then I would feel warm enough. Nowadays, women do not do much knitting, I was told. They do not take the trouble, because machines do the job nowadays. Whenever I see knitwear, I am reminded of Kim Jong Suk. She did a lot of knitting for me. I wondered how she could manage to find time from her cooking duties to knit, and where she obtained knitting wool. Anyhow she read books or did knitting whenever she had time. It was not easy to obtain knitting wool in the mountains. In those days we had to fight a battle just to obtain a packet of needles. Nevertheless, Kim Jong Suk made padded overcoats and waistbands, because she worried about my health, as I had to eat, sleep and march in the open in all seasons, fighting the enemy. She knitted woolen stockings for me every year until the country's liberation. I was sorry she took so much trouble for me, and I once asked her where and how she obtained knitting woolen stockings of her own. She again did not answer. As I pressed her for an answer, she only said, " You are engaged in a great work, General, and you needn't worry your head about such trivial things." After liberation she again did knitting for me. If my stocks were worn out, instead of patching them, she would unravel them, wind the yarn on a spool and knit new stocks for me. She would work all night and put them by my bed in the morning.

Pistol and cooking utensil used by Kim Jong Suk during the days of small-unit actions.

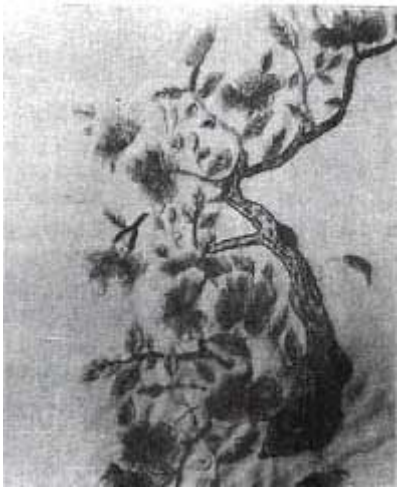
She could of course buy socks better than those in shops and markets, but she did not buy new ones. If a pair of new socks she had bought was worn out, she would unravel them and knit them again for me until the yarn wore out. She wanted to knit my socks herself. That was truly a womanly heart. I once could not help becoming annoyed at her exceptional devotion to me. It was one winter-I cannot remember which year it was- when she gave me my clothes she had washed and then dried against her own body. She had tried to do it unnoticed by others, but the other women soldiers' high praise for her deed reached ears. Dumbfounded at this unheard-of episode, I called her to Headquarters. I was near tears when I saw her face so pale from the cold. To think that she had done for me what my mother dared not to in her lifetime, I did not know what to day to her. The devotion with which Kim Jong Suk undertook of her own accord the thing even my mother had not done, to sacrifice herself! I thought it must have been her warm feeling towards the man Kim IL Sung, as well as her revolutionary devotion to her Commander. " Comrade Jong Suk, I respected your devotion to me," I said to her." I am always grateful to you for it. But why on earth did you do this? What if you catch pneumonia? If I bask in your

self-sacrificing devotion, do you think I will feel at ease? Don't do it again?"

smiling, she said," It is nothing at all if only I can see you, General, in good health…" though I was angry in front of her, I shed tears after sending her back. I don't know why, but I was reminded of my mother at that time. I felt as if Kim Jong Suk's kindness for me

contained that portion of love my mother could not give me in her lifetime. I can never forget the look of Kim Jong Suk trying, biting her lips, not to reveal the chill she was feeling as she had been deprived of the warmth of her body by the wet clothes. In the subsequent years, too, she would dry my clothes with her body. All in all, she protected me from bullets, rain and snow, and from fits of cold with her body. Our contemporary historians call the road of anti-Japanese revolution we trod and unprecedented path. They are right. The anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans blazed a trail not only in the revolution but in love. Their life was trying beyond imagination, but love blossomed on the hard rocks of Mt. Paektu. I believe that an important thing in human love-love between parents and their children, love between husband and wife, love between sweethearts, love between teacher and his pupils, and love between comrades-is the spirit of devotion. Throwing oneself into fire, facing the gallows or jumping into a hole in the ice if necessary in order to relieve the person one loves of hunger, pain and cold, even though one feels hungry, cold and painful oneself-only this sefl-sacrificing spirit of devotion can create the most beautiful, ennobling and sincere love.

When I visited Mangyongdae on my return to the motherland after liberation, my family and relatives said that they had heard that I had married a good woman when fighting in the mountains. They asked where we had had the wedding ceremony, how it had been arranged, who had been the best man and who had provided the wedding feast. I could not answer. I was suddenly choked, and found myself at a loss for words to answer these questions. Telling the truth would grieve my grandparents and make my kindfolk feel sorry for me. When we were fighting in the mountains, we could not afford to think of things like wedding feasts. Life was arduous and trying, and, worse still, we had not won back the country and were ashamed of being a ruined nation. So how could we think of things like wedding ceremonies or birthday parties? None of us wished for such extravagance. A wedding ceremony in the guerrilla army was very simple. All that had to be done was just to announce that such and such comrades were married. We could never imagine such a ceremony as giving a party in wedding gowns as the young men and women do now. when we enjoyed fairly good conditions, a bowl of cooked rice was all that was served. If rice was not available, gruel was served, and, if even gruel could not be served, potato or maize was shared. For all that, no one complained. On the contrary, we took it for granted and regarded it as natural. After the announcement of the wedding we went on with our usual life in the companies and platoons we belonged to. There was no exception even for commanding officers. Some couples went into battle immediately after their weddings and fell in action, and other couples lived apart, no one complained. On the contrary, we took it for granted and regarded it as natural. After the announcement of the wedding we went on with our usual life in the companies and platoons we belonged to. There was no exception even for commanding officers. Some couples went into battle immediately after their weddings and fell in action, and other couples lived apart, as they were given different missions. On the day I married Kim Jong Suk, our comrades-in-arms tried to obtain



something special for us, but to no avail. Where could they obtain something special for us, but to no avail. Where could they obtain anything when the whole unit had run out of food supplies

From Chapter 23 “ In Alliance With the International Anti-Japanese-Imperialist Forces,” Part 1 “ The Anti-Japanese Revolution”

A handkerchief on which women guerrillas embroidered a map of Korea with a rose of Sharon motif.

and werw going hungry? There was no wedding dress, no wedding cake, no master of ceremonies and no best man, but I will never forget that event. Kim Jong Suk, too, often recalled the day. If they hear this, younger people may wonder how it could be so. But it could not be otherwise in the circumstances of those days. The anti-Japanese guerrillas felt the worth of life in gladly accepting and enduring today’s hardships fro the sake of tomorrow’s happiness. That was their joy of life. They lived in that way for the coming generation, for their motherland as we see it today

Explanation Of The Juche Idea (1)

Man Is the Master of Everything and Decides Everything

Many *letters asking for the introduction of the Juche idea are coming to the editorial department of our monthly magazine Korea Today from the readers. The Juceh idea is a man-centred outlook on the world which calls fro thinking of everything with man in the central place and making everything serve him and it is a revolutionary theory for realizing independence from the masses of the people. It was created by President Kim IL Sung and has been developed and enriched by leader Kim Jong IL. Idea, theory and method are systematized integrally in this idea and its contents are enormous. This makes it impossible for us fully introduce this idea in the limited space of our magazine. Therefore, we are going to introduce below only its philosophical principle and socio-historical principles out of its contents.*

Its philosophical principle is made up of the basic principle; views on the world clarified by this basic principle; and the viewpoint and attitude to the world. Its socio-historical principles consist of four important principles giving solutions to the following questions: who is the subject, that is, the under-taker of the socio-historical movement? What is the essence and what is the character of this movement? And where is the motive force of this movement? Kim Jong IL said:**" The Juche idea is a new philosophical thought which centers on man. " As the leader said, the Juceh idea is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything."** and decides everything." This is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. It can be said that this is the basic principle which constitutes the foundation of the Juche idea. All principles and propositions clarified by the Juche idea are run through with this principle. This principle indicates the most correct way for carving out the destiny of the people.

Tower of Juche Idea

The Tower of the Juche Idea is shining with radiance on the Taedong Riverside which is filled with sweet fragrance of spring flowers. It rises high in the sky, supported by the warm hearts of all the people. They entertain strong hopes and gain courage and confidence, looking up at that tower. What does this show us? This affords an eloquent proof that they are very eager to learn from the immortal Juche Idea. The mighty current of our age advancing under the banner of the Juche Idea flows majestically like the water of the River Taedong.

The world is composed of nature, society and man. What then is the position and role of our own, that is, man? That man is the mater of everything means that he is the mater of the world, and that man decides everything means that the world changes and develops and man plays the decisive role in this change and development. Man holds the position of master in his relations with nature and society. Before anything else, in his relationship with nature he holds the position of master dominating it. In the world there are beings of every sort and kind, but it only man and none other that lives on, dominating the surrounding world. Unlike other living organisms that are subordinated to and adapt themselves to the objective world, man dominates, remakes and changes the world in keeping with his will and demand. Man may not run faster physically nor hear or see better than other animals, but he makes supersonic flights high in the sky by manufacturing things like airplanes, and hears sounds and sees things which animal fails to by making use of astronomical telescopes and other things. Thus man lives on, not adapting himself to the force of nature but dominating it in conformity with his will. Man is the master of society. Society came into being when man emerged in this world. Accordingly, society with no man is unthinkable. All the material wealth in our society was made and is used by man. Social relations among the people were all built up and are dominated by man. Next, let us see the decisive role man is playing in transforming nature and society. First of all, man plays a decisive role in remaking nature. The transformation of nature requires necessary material means. They play an important role but the decisive role is played by man. No matter how great the role of computers, robots and other material and technical means may be, it can hardly be compared to the role played by man. All the material and technical means were manufactured by man and they are so to speak nothing but an extension of man's brain and hand and foot, for they are operated by man's brain. Man plays the decisive role in transforming not only nature but also society. By nature, society is a community where people live and conduct activities. It is made up of men, live and conduct activities. It is made up of men, social wealth and social relations linking them. Laws exiting in society constitute rules of activity of man. The philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything contains the meaning that man is the master of the world and plays the decisive role in reshaping it and at the same time, the meaning that man is the master of his destiny and has the strength to hew out his destiny by himself. Man is the master of everything , so he is the master of his destiny. Nothing in the world but man can bear responsibility for the destiny of man; nothing has him at its beck and call. All things existing in the world are dominated and transformed by man. That is why they cannot hold sway over man. Man does not entrust his destiny to anything nor is there any place to entrust it. Man is trying constantly to improve his status and is following the course of his progress unceasingly, taking his destiny in his own hands. Man has a strength to shape his own destiny. No mysterious" being" or supernatural" strength" brings even a piece of bread to the people. Man can carve out his destiny only by his own hands and has a strength to do so. Man has been hewing out his own destiny, while dominating nature through his constant revolutionary struggle. The long history of humankind was a history of gigantic advance in which man continuously stove to shape his destiny by his own efforts as its master. Why then does man constitute the master of the world and play a decisive role in transforming it? If we are to

Planets and Animals

According to the data furnished by botanists, plants discovered up to the present total nearly 500,000 and animals nearly 1,500,000 in species. With the further development of science, new ling organisms will be found out in future.

dwell upon this problem, it is necessary for us to know anyhow what man is. Man has a brain which has developed and is incomparably better than that of animals. In addition he walks here and there by lifting up and putting down each foot in turn and has two hands which move exquisitely. However these are not the fundamental features which distinguish man from the other material lives. Man has intrinsic features which can hardly be found in any other things and which make it possible for him to dominate and reshape the world. These essential features of man are independence, creativity and consciousness. As man has independence, he throws off the fetters of nature, oppose social subjugation of all forms and puts everything at his own service. As man has creativity, he transforms nature and society to be more useful and beneficial to him by changing the old and creating the new. Independence finds expression mainly in man's position as master of the world and creativity is expressed mainly in man's role as transformer of the world. The independence and creativity of man are guaranteed by consciousness. As man ahs consciousness, he comes to cherish and intention to live and develop as master of the world and conduct activity of cognizing and transforming the world purposefully and consciously in his own interests. Independence, creativity and consciousness, after all, are what enable man to be superior to any other beings and to be most powerful being in the world, to approach the world not fatalistically but revolutionarily, not passively but actively, and to reshape the world not blindly but purposefully and consciously

Girl Kum Sun

It happened in Juche 23(1934) when President Kim IL Sung was waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle. At that time there lived Kim Sun, a member of the Children's Corps. One day she was arrested by Japanese military policemen while discharging her liaison mission. In order to ferret out the secrets guerrilla army, the brutal Japnese MPs placated and threatened this little girl and put her to savage torture. But they failed to force her to give in. In an attempt to bring her to her knees by all means, they took her out in desperation and made her stand in front of the crowds of people. Then they told her that they would spare her life if she said a word that she had done wrong. But she shouted to the people. " Fathers and mothers! Why do you shed tears? Don't weep, please. Anti-Japanese guerrillas will smash the enemy, no doubt. Please fight on unyieldingly until the day of national liberation! Down with Japanese imperialists! Long live the Korean revolution!" seized with fear, Japanese MPs murdered her. At the time she was only nine years old. Young as she was, she was well aware that her motherland was more precious than her own life. Her heroic deed is going down long in the glorious history of the Korean revolution and is inspiring tens of thousands of people to a sacred struggle for realizing their independence even today. Although she lived only to nine years, her precious social and political integrity remains alive even today and it will shine forever generation after generation.

Taedonggang Electric Appliances Factory

This factory is situated on the lower River Taedong. It produces nine kinds of transformers from small transformers to 630-KVA transformers and 16 kinds of welders. Its total floor space is 7,800 square metres. It has all production processes from the preparation to the finishing touch process. On October 1,1958 it started its operation with the production of electric motors' couplings. But now it is capable of meeting the national demands of families, factories and enterprises for transformers. In recent hard years it rationally distributed manpower, newly made equipment and materials which were in short supply, actively tapped inner reserves and fulfilled its production assignments without fail. The chief engineer and other management officials pay special attention to feeding production processes with materials needed and take immediate measures. They pay primary attention to the assembly shop. This shop paper-covers the elongated cooper wire form the material shop and then assembles transformers with outer cases turned from the sheet metal processing shop and iron core from the processing shop and fills oil. Well aware of the importance of his shop in the factory's production, shop manager Jong Su Chan carefully organizes the shop work so that all workers fulfil their quotas. Coiling workteam members paper-cover copper wire at high qualitative level to quicken the assembling speed of transformers considerably. Processing shop workers take good technical care of equipment as their work requires high sense of responsibility and do iron-core work as demanded by the technical regulations. Tool, repair and maintenance and other shops are doing their work admirably. The factory pays special attention to raising the technical and skill level of workers. Many workers are attending a part-time higher educational establishment.

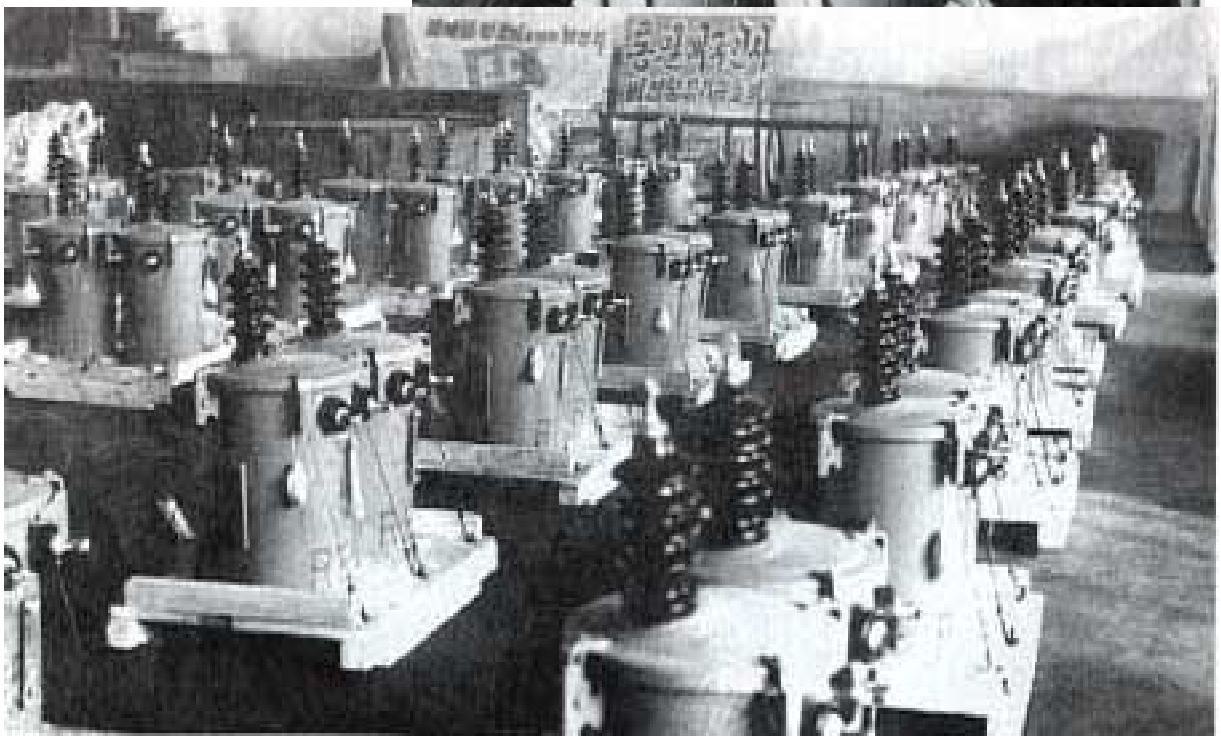
Processing under way.

Winding transformer iron-cores.

Last year dozens of workers became engineers or associate engineers. Twenty-five percent of factory employees are engineers or associate engineers. These technical personnel play a big role in production. In recent years they introduced scores of good technical innovations in production. Kim In Sok made 11 inventions. One of his inventions greatly contributes to the improvement of transformers' quality. Transformers produced from this factory are very popular and their demand is increasing abroad. Last year 5,000 5-kw home transformers were exported. The morale of the factory workers is very high now they are carrying out their tasks with flying colours. United as one under the slogan " Push ahead through the thorny path in high spirits!"

Joint review.

New transformers before Shipping out.



Local Industry of Kaechon City

According to the measures of the Workers' Party of Korea to achieve simultaneous development of large-sized national industries and medium-and small-sized local industries in the production of mass consumer goods, a great number of local industrial factories have been built in all cities and countries in Korea. The Kaechon City in South Phyongan Province 90 kilometres north of Pyongyang is a good example. Before the country's liberation (August 1945), this city was fed by shabby mining industry, manual brewery business and bakward agricultural production. In particular, the rapid development of the local industry since 1958 brought about a spectacular change in the citizens' life. The city is running foodstuffs, daily necessaries, garment, paper, chemical and pharmaceutical industries in good assortment. The local industrial factories now in operation number more than 20 including the Kaechon Foodstuffs Factory, the Kaechon Paper Factory, etc., of which the food processing industry holds a lion's share. With agricultural by-products, animal products, fruits and wild vegetables rich in its region, the foodstuffs factory produces soy, bean paste, oil, wine, confectionery, soft drinks and other tasty and nutritious foodstuffs of scores of kinds. Even in the period of making the "Arduous March" and the forced march when everything was in short supply, the factory never stopped its production. The credit for this goes to the steady improvement of the economic management and technical innovations. In recent years, the factory renovated the material dryer in order to store raw materials safely. It decreased the power consumption, economized on manpower and kept the materials more safely. In addition, they introduced a method of producing drinks with a new enzyme and other worthy technical innovations into production, all of which turned out effective. Meanwhile, the factory refashioned the production processes from bottle-washing to filling and packing, thus increasing the productivity by far. By using cornstalks, cornhusk and rice straw coming from the countryside, which accounts for over 70 per cent of the raw materials the Kaechon Paper Factory produces various kinds of articles including notebooks and office papers and supplies them to institutions and students. The daily necessities industry is also fully equipped. Furniture pieces including household utensils, articles of cultural use, cupboards, bed-clothes chests, and nearly all daily necessities including soap and kitchenware, are produced. Some articles of cultural use and furniture pieces are good as those produced from national factories. Caustic soda, soap and some other chemical products are plenty enough to satisfy the local demand. The technical progress has been made in the local industry every year. The number of technicians who run the local industrial factories is on the increase. At the Kaechon Foodstuffs Factory and the Kaechon Fur Processing Factory, in particular, engineers and assistant engineers make up 40 per cent of the employees. Recently several demonstrations of the city's local industry were held on a nation-wide scale. In order to fulfil tasks put forward in the joint editorial this year, they are now striving with a resolve to make citizens' life bountiful by strengthening and developing the existing economic foundation of the local industr

An inner look of the Kaechon Foodstuffs Factory.

The Sinchang Coal Mine

The Sinchang Coal Mine belongs to the Sunchon Area Coal Mining Complex in Sunchon City, South Phyongan Province, Korea. The mine was opened in May 1937. however, it was only after the national liberation in August 1945 that the mine began to acquire true qualities as a major cola producer. The state provided the mine with a great deal of mining equipment and materials. The material and technical foundation of the colliery strengthened steadily, thus the production grew higher and higher. The mine has ten pits-major production units-and supplementary units such as the shops of maintenance, repair and construction. In recent years the nation's economic difficulties badly affected the supply of equipment and materials to the mine; pits were submerged due to insufficient electric power. Many other hardships cropped up. Despite such an unfavourable condition, several pits including toe ones Nos. 3 and 8 did not let up coal production. When props ran out, they did not await the supply but went to far-off felling grounds to prepare props for themselves. Supply and service shops also effected innovations in their work. The maintenance shop made thorough checkups and repairs of machines for full operation and obtained necessary materials by themselves, thus producing tens of thousands of big and small machine parts of over 450 kinds every year. The repair shop successfully mended large electric motors, compressors, winches, pumps, high-voltage motors, transformer and other things by themselves. Along with the struggle to boost the coal production the mine has paid close attention to enhancing the technical and sill levels of the employees. By making use of the local college of technology which is a study-while-work institute, it affords systematic education to the workers so that the number of qualified personnel increases. Dozens of technicians were produced last year alone. Technical lessons and swaps and other opportunities are often created to help workers improve their levels. Efforts are exerted into the work to provide the workers with good living conditions. A workers' hostel, many nice dwellings, a 1,000-seat workers' house of culture, a library and a bathhouse constitute a good town of colliers and other services are also well arranged. The mine received the Kim IL Sung Order, the Guard Laureate and other citations for its great contribution to the country's coal industry. In the first year of the 21st century the mine is making a dynamic effort for increased production with a determination to take a worthy share in building a powerful and prosperous nation.

The Coal production is gaining momentum.

The Central Nursery

The Central Nursery was newly laid out in Sunan, a suburban district of Pyongyang. Every city has already got a nursery of its own, when the Central Nursery has just come into being. For what? Ri Mun Su, chief of the section in charge of growing young trees from the afforestation department of Ministry of Land and Environment Preservations, answered:" It is related with the profound concern of the government which has a great plan of covering the whole land with forests of good species and thus transforming the looks of the country to suit the contemporary requirements of the times. " The nursery will collect good species of trees from different parts of Korea and from abroad and adapt them to local conditions and then redistribute them to different countries and localities." In the past such a kind of work had already been conducted but turned out to be quite faulty. Now the government mad a new nursery in order to adapt nice species from foreign countries and the northern and southern areas of Korea to the suburbs of Pyongyang-which lies on 40 degrees of the north latitude that is recognized to have a favourable climate for adaption-and then supply them to local nurseries. It was in Juche 87(1998) that the nursery construction began in Sunan District. Land realignment, road laying, irrigation, dwelling and other construction schemes were carried out successfully along with the production of saplings. In the past the nursery imported nearly 40 species of young trees and seven tones of tree seeds from abroad on a dozen occasions, including German spruces and Chinese maples, which are of great economic value. Now here are 37 foreign species and some 40 Korean species like ginko, zelkova an dlarch trees. More than 800,000 saplings are annually supplied to counties and cities on the principle of proper trees in proper land. Nice species are also provided to be planted along newly built highways, streets and at other important places across the country. The nursery is manned with hundreds of personnel in various sections needed for production and technical dissemination. The Ministry of Land and Environment Preservation, in particular, dispatched there a number of competent experts from the technical management and research work. Jong Pyong Hwan, deputy director of the afforestation department of the ministry, put is," The problem in our afforestation is the pine trees. They have degenerated in the Korean soil for a long time. They grow very slowly and are weak against diseases. Yet they hold a considerable proportion of the forest resources in mountains and hills lower than 700 metres above sea level. " Such being the situation, researches are channeled into removing bad species like the pine tree and planting fine species which are of great value both in economic and landscape point of view." Young trees which have been grown at the Central Nursery are transplanted to some cities and produce seeds and beget young saplings which are to be supplied to different regions. This is the way to remake the forests of the country. The state has made a long-term plan of creating 1.5 million hectares of forests in the coming ten years by planting good species economic value and timber forests. The Central Nursery is working hard to put the plan into effect as soon as possible in hearty response to this year's joint editorial.

Hanghung-Soho Electrified Narrow Gauge Opened to Traffic

Several months ago, an electrified narrow gauge was laid between industrial city Humhung and Soho both located on the Korean east coast and opened to traffic. This new line makes it possible to improve the traffic conditions and the cultured life for the workers in Hungnam District and other people in Humhung city. This project was carried out by the working people and officials in South Hamgyong Province. Despite everything was in short supply and difficult, they creditably discharged the vast undertaking for laying the roadbed, setting up building needed for railway operation and laying the narrow guage and completed in a short period of time the electrification of the railway dozens of ri long by displaying the spirit of thoroughly implementing the policy of the Party

Housing Construction Facelifts the Countryside

These years new farm villages are under construction in different parts of the countryside. Last year houses for 1,000 families were built in South Hamgyong Province; 550 houses in Kangnam county, Pyongyang; 550 houses at the Phothae Integrated Farm in Samjiyon County, Ryanggang Province; houses for 300 families in Usi County, Jagang Province and houses for scores of families in Jagang County; 60 new villages for thousands of families on both side of the Youth Hero Motorway. In the past modern farmhouses were built to change the appearance of the countryside. In the 60s of the last century President Kim IL Sung, in his " These on the Socialist Rural Question in Our County", set out the task of building at state expenses modern houses for farmers to improve their living conditions. The new houses built in the countryside at this instructions helped to improve the cultural living and housing conditions of the farmers. In these hard years a large number of modern farmhouses have been built in the countryside. Houses fro 1,000 families were built in a short time by tapping locally available materials and giving full play to the creative efforts and initiative of masses in cities and counties of South Hamgyong Province. New villages for a thousand and several hundred families were built in this way fro discharged soldiers at the Taehongdan county and Phothae integrated farms in Ryanggang Province. The large-scale construction of modern houses in the countryside is carried out under the concern of the state to steadily improve het living conditions of farmers. As stressed in the socialist rural theses, the improvement of the farmers' cultural lives and housing conditions is one of important problems n reducing the disparity between town and the country and the class distinction between workers and peasants. The state made every city and county build model houses suiting their local conditions and erect many such comfortable and cultural houses. The houses built in recent years have their main parts consisting of two or three living rooms, anterooms, and kitchens and annexes with lavatories, animal sheds, small farm-implement stores, garden plots and are fenced and have fruit trees around them. They are so ideal that even urbanites envy them. Scores of houses built in J anggang County are heated by electricity and the same are the cases in all houses erected in many cities and counties. People moved into the fully furnished new houses. The new modern houses are built to suit local natural conditions and add to rural landscape as socialist farm villages. In August last year leader Kim Jong IL gave personal guidance to different sectors of Jagang Province. He was satisfied with functional and cosy and lectricity-heated houses built to suit the conditions of mountain areas, and said that he would send them TV sets and that the village with a power station, modern houses, welfare-service establishments and a pleasure ground was picturesque. Our farmers are well aware of the benefit of socialism through their houses and are working hard to return it. Han Pong Chan (see page 47)

Newly settled Unjong village at Kumdae-ri, Unpha County.

Medico-Biological Research Centre

The Medico-Biological Institute under the Academy of Medical Science is a modern medico-biological research center which is engaged in studying disgnostic liquid hepatitis and production of relevant preventive drugs by the method of gene and cell engineering, and in researching into the production of biological activation substances and basic problems of gene and cell engineering. The laboratory consists of ten sections such as those of gene engineering, cell engineering and molecular biology. Established in March Juche 57(1968), it has successfully promoted researches in developing hepatitis diagnostic liquid and its preventive medicine, thus making a great contribution to improving the public health. The government understood the situation of diagnostic an prevention of hepatitis which had been known as an underdeveloped area the world over, and organized the hepatitis institute, organized the hepatitis institute, which was of considerable importance in protecting the people's lives and health. At the beginning the institute had three researchers and some assistants. These progenitors made untiring efforts day in and day out, and managed to discover the antigen of the hepatitis B in 1969. further, they succeeded in making its antibody in 1972. in the course the membership grew both in number and strength and the material and technological foundation intensified. The laboratory set to elevating the sensitivity of the diagnostic and liquid and developing a prophylactic on the basis of achievements it had won already. Different ways were groped for. Quite a long period had passed before the present prophylactic was developed. In 1995 the researchers made perfect diagnostic liquid whose sensitivity was 2000 to 8000 times higher than that of the previous one, and produced an active prophylactic of hepatitis B. Many researchers were awarded titles of Labour Hero, Candidate Academician, Professor and Doctor. At present the Aeguk Preventive Medicine Plant produces a great deal of hepatitis B diagnostic liquid and its prophylactic to protect and improve the people's health. Th4e institute has received increasingly great state investment; the ultracentrifuge, the hifi electronic microscope and other 400 odd facilities provide a sure guarantee for speedy researches. Their current effort is directed into developing hepatitis A diagnostic liquid and making use of the gene engineering in producing hepatitis C diagnostic liquid whose research was already finished. Director Pak Ui Sun said:" We'll make further success in studying valuable things for the improvement of the public health by revolutionizing our ideological view, way of thinking, spiritual trait and manner of work as was called by the joint editorial." Better diagnostic liquid and prophylactic will soon come out as wanted by the people, thanks to their resolute endeavours.

More Than Half of Employees Are Engineers and Assistant Engineers

More than half of the employees at the Aluminium Ware Factory in Chongjin City, North Hamgyong Province, are engineers or assistant engineers. Having realized that raising the level of culture and general knowledge of the employees and that of their technical knowledge was a very important matter, the factory channeled much effort into this undertaking. It made sure that the leading officials were the first to study under the system of part-time education and that following their example, all other employees made up their minds to learn at least one technical skill and obtain qualifications for engineer or assistant engineer. It provided the employees with favorable conditions for study and organized work scrupulously so that those who were good at their studies help others and thus everyone complete the educational course with good records. As a result, engineers and assistant engineers increased in number from year to year. Their steady increase offered many advantages to the factory. With all employees taking an active part in economic management as befitting the masters of the factory, the work for lowering the production costs was conducted actively. Accordingly, the norm of consumption for each product continued to decrease in recent years. A dynamic mass technical innovation drive is currently afoot to increase products quantitatively and raise their quality. The blower-installed melting furnace was replaced by another melting furnace of natural kind to save much electricity every year. The furnace is fed with low-calorie coal abundant in the local area brought a handsome profit to the factory. Progress has also been make I establishing cultured ways in production and life.

Far-Reaching Hope

What do the schoolchildren think and aspire after at the beginning of the new 21st century? I found the answer from Kang Pan Sok Senior Middle School No. 1 which is located in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang. The school was inaugurated on April 21, 1992 that fell on the 100th birthday of Kang Pan Sok. The school was so named with expectation that all the students there become ardent patriots like Kang Pan Sok. Both the students and teachers are all working hard, which I verified from their education and learning. " A true patriot is the one who makes a positive contribution to the work of making our country more powerful and prosperous, I think. So we teachers are directing all our attention to how to train the students into useful workers for the building of such a country." Deputy principal Pae Song Hui, 42, had this to say. In order to make the most of the 45-minute lesson the teachers make thorough preparations and make useful aid goods for teaching to help develop the intelligence of the students. Hwang Chol Gyu, among others, invented an instrument to measure the work done and its efficiency on the sliding surface, which was highly evaluated at the national educational aid goods exhibition last year. Many teachers received prizes and diplomas at pedagogic symposia, aid goods shows, and other opportunities. They wrote the Collection of Supplementary Problems an Preparation and Homework by themselves and use them in teaching practice. Substantial studies of teaching materials also go ahead in good combination with the reality. In the course the teachers' levels have grown and the students' attainments developed remarkably. Many from the school won prizes at last year's national exhibition of science fiction and conceptions an many others recorded high merits at national maths contests. The sciences fiction Steel Silk written by Ri Un Yong, a 13-year-old girl belonging to Class 11 of the fourth year is a good example. Asked of the motive of the writing, she said:" Last summer we went to the Central Botanical Garden for natural observation. There I happened to find a dragon fly which was writhing in the entanglement of the spider web. I wondered why, and later while reading books at the students' library, found the answer. Then I was struck with an idea that it is possible to have strong thread if the web gene from the spider is implanted into the cocoon gene. I told the idea to my teacher and received a good support." The second daughter of an ordinary office worker's family, she harbours a hope to become a Doctor of Biological Science. Novel ideas and conceptions come from the students, like the ones about the dehydration instrument and the computer programme to identify the qualities of aluminium. Ri Jong Gang who won national naths contests twice as member of the school's maths circle vowed:" The future is ours. We will study hard and make a great contribution to the nation's scientific and technological progress." They have a high hope. It will come true without fail as they push ahead with a high aim.

Yom Song hui

Hamhung City Youth Goat Farm Inaugurated

A few months ago the Hamhung City Youth Goat Farm was built at the South Hamgyong provincial seat. The builders set up 45 branch farms on the 10,000 hectares of pasture, built more than 60 goatfolds, a grass storage, a feed processing house, a milk processing workshop and an epizootic prevention center. They also built 117 dwellings, a dormitory for young people, a school, a clinic and communal amenities in an unusual style to suit the scenery of the remote mountains. They built six minor power stations. This farm is another stock-breeding base for the Hamhung citizens conductive to making their diets more varied.

“ We Will Become World Go

The 11th International Amateur Mixed Doubles Go Championships was held in Tokyo, Japan in November last year. Taking part in the championships were more than 60 go aces from 22 countries and regions. Rim Hyon Chol, 21, and Kwon Mi Hyon, 19, from the DPRK came out first. Thus they made their good debut in go circles. They defeated their Croation, Japanese and other rivals who were well experienced and had good records in the game of go through their correct judgement of the situation and careful counting, striking the audience with admiration, and finally mounted the podium. Featuring this unexpected news, Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun wrote that they had come out on top though they took part in the international game for the first time.” We never expected that we would finish first,” replied Hyon Chol to my question about his impressions after his

Winning trophies.

return to the homeland.” It seems to me that our consciousness that the honour of our country, not the honour of us individuals, rests on our shoulders inspired us to redouble our efforts to obtain better results in the match.” Chatting with him, I came to know how they had become go players. Rim Hyon Chol was born the eldest son of an ordinary office worker’s family in Sinuiju City, North Phyongan Province, and Kwon Mi Hyon, the second daughter of such a family in Humhung City, South Hamgyong Province. Their school life was as usual as others’. What differed from the others was that they were members of the go circle. They at first played go, a play with braining only out of interests, and gradually concentrated their minds on it. What is go? They made uninterrupted zealous efforts to grasp the knack of go that requires a repetition of counting, reasoning judgement and decision. As a result, both of them ranked among the fire three finishers at national contests. “ It was only out beginning. The deep understanding of go made us set the stricter demand on us in training,” said Rim, retrospecting the days gone by. Later, they continued to polish their go techniques at the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren’s Palace and other schoolchildren’s extracurricular education centers. They attentively read reference books in order to find new go techniques and, especially through games, developed much more techniques. Their efforts were not in vain.

Champions”

After completing the senior middle school course they went on to the Han Tok Su Pyongyang University of Light Industry, where they even spent their spare time in practicing go. They distinguished themselves at many domestic contests. Choe Chun IL, 34, the coach who accompanied them to the championships, said:” I was at first on the strain because, you know, mixed doubles was different form singles. Two players should have the same thought without the slightest diversion of opinion between them. “ The match, however, proved my worry unnecessary. Combination of Hyon Chol’s bold attack and Mi Hon’s alert defense was very effective.”

In the contest

Both of them were possessed of genial disposition. Mi Hyon is sentimental and prudent, and Hyon Chol mid and taciturn. Hyon Chol, a handsome man, is much interested in building up strength. He has a theory that strength and wisdom should be combined. Mi Hyon is very fond of music and likes playing guitar in particular. Not ocntent with their first victory, they both share the determination and desire to become the world top-notch go championships without fail. Yom Hui

Sensation in Madrid

A contingent of the Pyongyang Circus gave performances in Madrid, Spain. “ I was completely enraptured by the Korean circus”, manager of the Mundial Circus said and added:” The Korean acrobatic pieces furnished all the Madrid citizens their most fascinating topic of conversation. “ The performance organizers got phone calls of best regards to Korean artistes and admiration for the acrobatic pieces from them every day. Some people inquired after the health of Korean artistes, and others asked if the ‘ Flying Girls’ would be staged in the day’s performance and if they would be allowed to meet the artistes after the performance.” I have worked with many of world-famous circus organizations so far, but never before have I been such pieces of great popularity as those presented by the Korean circus.” Saying that the Korean circus art is splendid, a distinguished person from British art circles said:” I participated in the International Circus Festival every year. Each time I saw attractive aerial circus pieces presented by the DPRK. “ No country can equal the DPRK in the acrobatic level. Korean acrobatic pieces are mysterious, wonderful and rare as if we were seeing them in dream.”

A Nursery of Promising sportsmen

The Junior Sports School in Tongnim County, North Phyongan Province, Korea, is proud of its history of producing many a sportsman who later earned a good reputation. The school was opened in 1966, so already is 35 years old. In this period it trained two People's Athletes, three Merited Athletes and six Masters of Sports; nearly 700 people from the school played or are playing in the national teams. In particular, People's Athlete Ri Song Hui who won by making a world record0the jerking event of the women's 58kg category at the world Weightlifting Championships in November 1999, People's Athlete Kim Myong Nam who was honoured with the title of the Best Weightlifter for his repeated victories at the world Weightlifting Championships, and Master of Sports Kye Hun Chol who
is a prominent member of the DPRK
Basketball Team Uroe were all born in the county and began their athletic careers at the school. " At our school children of between 7 and 16 from primary and senior middle schools receive elementary education and training in spots techniques after lesson everyday," said Principal Kim Myong Ho. At the initial period after foundation the school had the basketball event alone, when its boys used to come first and girls within the third place in the provincial arean. Later relevant state measures were taken by which the school established a well-regulated educational system and acquired nice conditions and facilities for technical education and coaching, and the number of events has increased to six. In the last ten years the school won hundreds of golds at national games; this can be attributed to the unknown endeavour of the teachers. They have meticulous teaching programmes which accord well with the physical and technical preparedness of the students and pay special attention to helping to develop special skills.

Young wrestlers in training.

Sometimes they become opponents of the students in training and sometimes work deep into the night to make them smarten up their movements. As People's Athlets Ri Song Hui put it, referring to her days at the school," My strong patience and precise balance which many people regard as my born talent, are based on what I learnt at the native school." This is an expression of the teachers' strict demand on the children. Football teacher Kim Sung Chol said:" An important thing is, I think, to encourage them to engage themselves in training without any tireness and to nurture a spirit in them to hit a greater target of training. It's because their age is the period when the basis of their career as sportsmen is laid. It is a law that an infirm basis will go to an invalid attainment." A particular attention is paid to the improvement of the teachers' qualities. They make a profound study of reference books and technical informations which they regularly receive from relevant national organs; a teaching consultation is held once a week so that successful sports techniques are applied into education in time. Thorough inspection of lessons are often organized to correct mistakes in educational content and coaching practices. The teachers' strenuous efforts are possibly the sustaining force of high enthusiasm (to be continued on page 33)

Under the State Protection

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea sets great value on the children who represent the future of the country and pays close concern to their upbringing. On the basis of the achievements obtained already, the country adopted the DPRK Law on Nursing and Upbringing of Children at the sixth session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly on April 29 Juche 65 (1976). This provided a legal guarantee for giving a better upbringing to all the children by further developing the established system of nursing and educating children. In recent years the country was faced with many difficulties due to the imperialists' vicious schemes of isolation and strangulation and consecutive natural calamities. The state benefit for the children, however, remains unchanged in any case. All the children in Korea grow happy and healthy at well-furnished nurseries and kinder-gartens not at their expenses but at the state and public expenses, under the legal protection of the state once they come into his world. The state and public benefits for each of the children are completely equal irrespective of their parents' occupation, the quality and quantity of the labour their parents did, the number of children in a family an in urban and rural districts. Nurseries and kindergartens are laid out for the convenience of social activities of women and day and week nurseries and kindergartens are rationally established and at service. The norms and standards of nutritious foodstuffs are improved to comply with the physiological features of the children so that they have necessary foods on a regular basis. Provincial, city and county people's committees have each unit that has a nursery or kindergarten take measures to produce and supply highly nutritious foodstuffs to the children in accordance with the local conditions. A good effort is under way to organized a scientific provision of children's diet and a well-regulated system ensures thorough prevention of diseases. There are doctors who are professionally assigned to take care of the children's health. Good attention is paid to educating the children into versatile persons who are good at the Korean language, morally sound and musically talented. The state lays stress on the work to set fine and qualified persons on nurseries and kindergartens and improve their attainments. Every province (or municipality) has a teachers' college which has a special department for training kindergarten teachers; cities, districts, and counties have their own schools to turn out nice nurse continuously. The state designed annual August and September as the months of supporting nurseries and kindergartens so as to increase the state and public interests and roles. This has been an effective stimulus to developing the nursing and upbringing of the children through intensified material and technical foundations.

“ Flower House” in Talchon-dong

Hyongsong Flower. One of these days I had a trip to Neighbourhood Unit No.32, Talchon-dong, Jongju City, North Phyongan Province, to se Ko Chun Sam, 62, whose family is known as the “ flower house”. The host, hearing about the purpose of my visit, guided me into the house. The moment I entered the neat and clean room I was struck with a breath of blooming fragrance. The good harmony of the furniture pieces and the flourishing flowers was marvelous elevation of the household atmosphere. Of all the scores of flower species, like the gladiolus, chrysanthemum and mallow, the most conspicuous one was the hyongsong flower which diffused special charm. The hyonsong flower is associated with the piety of the Korean people for President Kim IL Sung. It seemed they had just sprayed water to the flowers, for small drops were trickling down the green leaves. Hyosong flowers made up the biggest proportion of the flowering plants in the house.” We regard the flowers as the indispensable to our life. the reason for our growing many flowers is that we want to enshrine the eternal sun of President Kim IL Sung, who gave us genuine life, in the blooming flowers all the time,” said Ko. His family has cultivated a great deal of flowers and laid hundreds of floral baskets before the sunny image of the President which stands in the heart of the city and at the monument to his activities. Flower Roots as Important Dowry. I was hearing Ko’s story, when his youngest daughter Yong Ae walked into the room she gave me a pleasant welcome and asked me to look into the” family greenhouse”. The “ greenhouse” was not so large. I found wonderful flowers boasting of their value. Viewing the beautiful flowers which bloomed against the natural season, she said:” My elder sisters valued the flower roots higher than any dowry items when they married. It is because they wanted to uphold the President in a garden of flowers who had gone an untrodden path for all his life, weathering the rain and snow, for the welfare of the people. I’d like to follow their wake.” Then she produced a voluminous collection of newspapers which se said her family keeps as treasure. The red-covered book carries the title. “The great leader Comrade Kim IL Sung will always be with us.” It contains materials on President Kim IL Sung’s revolutionary activities, articles and photos of the people who were writing in agony over the loss of their President and who are working hard to carry his behests into practice. They were all chosen from the newspaper Rodong Sinmun.

Ko Chun Sam told me, “ We often open this book and think of the President. Our flowers are the embodiment of our yearning for him, so my wife whispers to the flowers: Open more beautiful petals for the President.” Form his words I knew the noble mentality of the numerous “ Flower houses” in this land.

Choe Pong Chol

Ko Chun Sam and his family members.

Newly Discovered Dipah-Shaped Dagger and Bronze Axe

Recently a bronze phipa(late)shaped dagger and a bronze ax, artifacts of Tangun Korea, were discovered in Anju City, South Phyongan Province. These new finds are now preserved at the Phyongsong History Museum.
The body of the dagger is covered with bluish rust and its blades are slightly damaged but it keeps its shape rather well.
The blades of the dagger are attached symmetrically right and left around its cylindrical back and there is a short root, an extended back, below them. The blades have distinct projections, grooves and convexes characteristic of the phipa-shaped dagger.
The dagger is 24.5 centimetres long, the width of the broadest part of the blade and the length of the root are 3.5 centimetres respectively.
The dagger weights 140 grammes.
This dagger was discovered with its stone hilt fixer. The fixer stone s darkish maroon and delicately grinded and is good to grip with hand unlike stone hilt fixers discovered so far as its shape is very unique.
Another find is a bronze pocket ax whose handle is to be stocked into its back.
It is shaped like the open mouth of a sack.
The blade forms an arc like a fan and both ends of the blade are like the nose of socks.
This ax is 5 centimetres high and its edge is 4.5 entimetres long and it weights 75 grammes.
These new finds belong to the period of Tangun Korea, the first ancient state of Korea, and are important in systematizing the histories of Tangun and Ancient Korea.
These bronze artifacts were discovered together in Anju near Pyongyang, the capital of Tangun Korea, which interests the academic world.

A pipha-shaped dagger and a bronze ax of Ancient Korea.

(Continued from page 30)

Of the students.

Jon Kum Song, 15, who won the 50kg category of the Greco-Roman style wrestling several times, told of his ambition, “ Once I asked my teacher why he was so anxious about my failure to fulfil the training task when he received no reward from me. He answered, ‘ I am the same case as you. I have paid nothing for my studying at the University of Physical Culture, playing at the club and getting the present important position of educating future players. It is my dutiful allegiance to bring up good sportsmen who will exalt the country’. I often think of his words. In future I will live up to the nation’s expectation and trust by floating the national flag at international competing grounds.”

This is not the pledge of the young student alone.

Many students left the school with such a determination to provincial and national teams, many of whom fulfilled their hopes.

The country post office often receives letters of victory from the school graduates, the local railway station often sends off natives to international tournaments and welcomes triumphant returners. This is a great pride for the Tongnim County people.

Kaesong Walls, a Relic of Koryo

After its founding in 918, Koryo, an ancient Korean state, used almost all the walls built in the period of Tahebong, one of the later three Kingdoms (Thaebong, Late Silla and Late Paekje), as the walls of its capital.

They are the present royal palace and its surrounding walls at Manwoldae, Songak-dong, Kaesong city.

In the early period of founding and its founding Koryo did not build walls needed for surrounding the whole city because it put a lot of effort into the construction of Sogyong (Pyongyang) so as to transfer the capital to it, naming the state Koryo, with a view to succedding to Koguryo.

Koryo had planned to reconstruct the walls of Pyongyang including the inner, middle and outside ones, and accelerated the project for the repair of Pyongyang Walls. On the other hand, it directed a great deal of energy to rebuilding or newly building for walls in the northwestern area. This compelled it to put off the project for building a fort to defend the capital city of Kaegyong.

However, foreign invasions into Koryo on three occasions necessitated the construction of fort walls in Kaesong. That is why Ra fort was built additionally at that time, attached to the southeastern side of the previous walls.

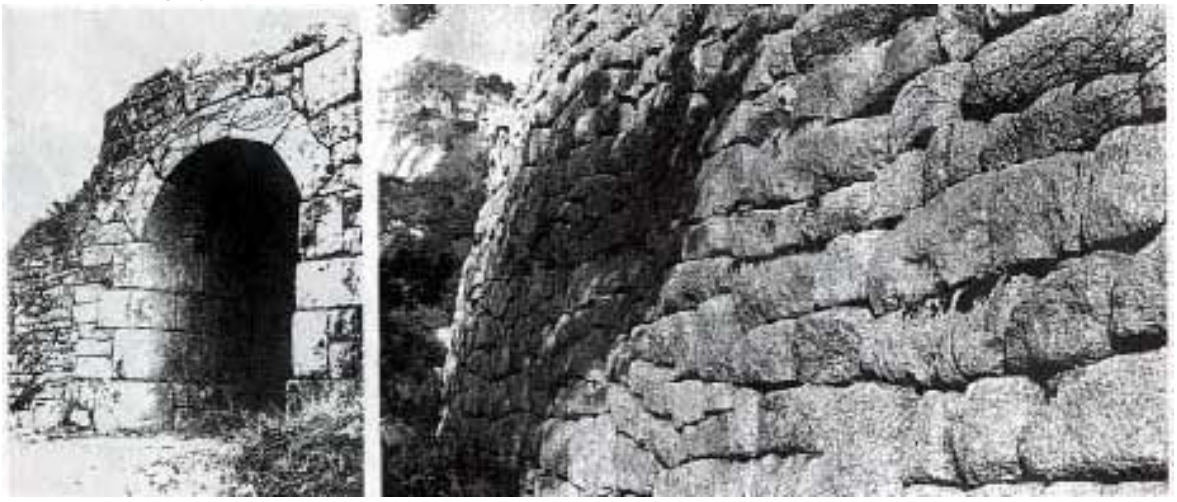
This fort was set up from 1009 to 1029 and is 16km long. It is said that 238,900 sturdy young men and 8,450 experts took part in its construction required 304,400 mandays of labour.

Kaesong city surrounded by the Ra fort was thickly populated in its prospering days. It is said that from Kaesong to the bank of the River Ryesong the city was crammed with so many houses that people could shelter themselves from rain if they went about under eaves.

In the late koryo dynasty the national invasions occurred frequently. This obliged Koryo to start the construction of the inner fort anew inside the Ra fort since 1391 and the project was finished in 1393 after the establishment of the new Ri Dynasty.

This caused Kaesong Walls to be built as 23*km-long capital walls, including Ra fort (outside walls), inner fort, royal palace and its surrounding walls.

A large-scale capital walls, Kaesong Walls inherited the building method of capital walls at the time of building Pyongyang Walls of Koguryo. Kaesong Walls clearly show the desire of the Koryo people to succeed to Koguryo.



Remains of the Kaesong Walls.

Uiam at the Choksok Pavilion

One day in 1593 during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598),

after the capture of the Jinju Walls by Japanese invaders, Kedani and other Japanese commanders, intoxicated with their victory, spreed at the Chosksok Pavilion on a cliff on the bank of the River Nam.

In a cheerful mood with drink, Kedani ordered an officials to take Ron Gae, a local Kisaeng (professional entertainer)famed for her beauty and singing and dancing.

The official said that it would be hard to take her, because she had pledged herself before the militia commander to fight the Japanese invaders to the last drop of her blood at the pavilion, the command post of the Jinju Walls, had encouraged militiamen and people with her songs and dances, and had fought Japanese invaders with stones, carrying rice she had cooked herself to the militia fighters.

" Why hard?" Kedani got angry.

The official said:" She was upright and incorruptible and had close relations with militiamen here."

Kedani said:" You don't know what Kisaeng is. She always obeys the strong! Go quick and tell her I sent for her."

Kedani sent scores of soldiers with the official.

The official wen tto old Mrs. Han's where Ron Gae lived.

Mrs. Han came from Ron Gae's village and Ron Gae called her mother.

Ron Gae had fought Japanese invaders with men day and night and as ill. Japanese soldiers broke into the room where Ron Gae was lying, despite Mrs. Han's stopping. Ron Gae shouted to Japanese soldiers trying to pull her out of the room:" You have no morality? Wait outside while I get ready."

Soon RoN Gae came out.

The official was startled and Mrs. Han opened her eyes wide in surprise.

She wore a green jacket and red skirt and held her beautifully put-up hair with a luxury hairpin and wore gold rings on her fingers.

" My dear, what do you mean? Do you know where you are going?" Mrs. Han scolded Ron Gae severely.

Ron Gae said:" You know about the Japanese commander. If I refuse today, he'll not let me alone tomorrow. They will not change their mind whether you prevent me or not. After all I will be taken to him. If so I will go proudly, not be pulled."

Ron Gae arrived at the Choksok Pavilion and Japanese commanders all stared at her with their eyes wide-open. she was beauty itself.

Kedani drank several cups of wine filled by Ron Gae and cried to the official:" See how the beautiful Korean kisaeng serves me. Now you know what kisaeng is like."

Ron Gae got Japanese commanders dead drunk until the sun set and when they raved without consciousness Ron Gae winked Kedani.

Tam Jing

Tam Jing was a monk who lived in the period of Koguryo (277BC-668AD). He was also a talented painter, technician and scholar.

From his childhood he was very fond of drawing. He grew up to be a skillful painter, winning great popularity at home and abroad.

At that time Asuka culture was developing in Japan under the influence of Loguryo, Paekje and Silla-three kingdoms which existed in Korea. Therefore Japan was in need of many able scholars and technicians.

Tam Jing was once invited to visit Japan.

There he popularized the technical know-how of making paper, dyestuffs, Indian ink and drew excellent paintings.

He took upon himself the task of drawing mural picture in the Horyu Temple, which Korean architects had built in Japan.

The mural paintings were made up of 12 pieces of drawings related to Buddhism and a pair of flying fairies each drawn on more than 20 walls of small size under the ceiling. The most excellent is a six-screen picture of Amitabha preaching the doctrines of Buddhism.

Refined line drawing, vivid colouring, rhythmic and balanced composition-all this shows clearly the artistic talent of the painter and the high standard the Korean mural paintings reached.

After seeing this pictures in those days, Japanese people said in unison:" Such mural paintings cannot be found anywhere else in the world. Tam Jing's paintings are very marvelous."

The Horyu Temple murals had been regarded as the highest reach of art and had become the treasure and pride of Japan. But it had been burnt up completely in 1948. afterwards, many of the first-rate Japanese painters were mobilized to draw the pictures again, but as they themselves confessed, they failed to draw them as vividly as the original ones.

Tam Jing's activities in Japan is recorded in the Chronicles of Japan and the Biography of the Horyu Temple.

In this way, Tam Jing made a great contribution to the development of culture in Japan.

She led Kedani to the broad, flat rock on the bank of the River Nam and looked down at the blue water for some time.

A few days ago militia commanders threw themselves into the river with Japanese soldiers in their arms.

Ron Gae made up her mind to dedicate herself to the good of the country and show the invaders what Korean kisaengs were like. She hurled herself into the river, throttling Kendani's neck with her arms.

Kedani tried in vain to get out of her firm grip.

Since then the rock has been called Uiam (Rock of Justice) in praise of her patriotic chastity.

Mother's Mind

Once upon a time an honest and straightforward woman was living in a town together with her two songs.

One day she suddenly wrote her elder brother a letter asking him to come to her home.

When her family gathered in the evening, she made a polite bow to her elder brother and said to him:" Tomorrow we are going to move to the countryside. I want you to help me a bit."

Surprise at her words, he asked her why she was going to move out of her house. But she did not mention the reason but badgered him to help her in house-moving.

This is how she bought a house surrounded with close-grown mulberry trees and a hemp plot in a mountain village a few dozen Ri away form the town through his good offices and moved into the house.

She did farm working diligently with her two sons.

Influenced by the disposition of their benevolent, diligent and steadfast mother, her two sons grew up to be honest.

One day she had the following conversation with her sons:" Do you know why the sky is blue?"

" It is because it was blue in colour when it came into being, we think."

" No, you are wrong. It is because the sky is high interminably. So, you should aim high like it and cultivate your minds to become great men in future."

She made use of everything available-flying birds, flowing water, flowers in bloom, and the like-so as to educate her sons.

Time flew and she attained her 60^{th} birthday.

Sitting in front of her birthday table were her two sons who had come of age and her elder brother.

" My elder brother, I will tell you now why I moved here from the town all of a sudden twenty years agon. It happened several days before I asked you to come to my home, I think. One day I heard the sounds of raindrops falling from the eaves of my house after the passing of a shower. Their sounds were so strange that I came up to one of them and dug in the ground under it. To my astonishment, I found the lid of an iron pot there."

" What did you do, then?"

" I took it off to look in. At the bottom was a jar filled with silverware. I shall be able to make a fortunate at a stroke and gain sudden wealth if I sell it off. In fear of that fortune, I buried it under the ground quickly and shifted home."

" I see. Your defect is that you are too honest… That fortune was sent by god, I think… if you had had it, your sons who

had grown up without their father would not have gone through so many hardships, suffering from hunger…"

hearing this, she said:" Windfall is an unexpected piece of good fortune acquired without my own efforts. So it is not righteous. Never before have I heard a story that a mother succeeded in bringing up her children strictly to be honest without pursuing an honest career herself and without making her own efforts. I have so far brought up my children only with the wealth I have gained at the cost of my blood and sweat. I believe that this alone is the genuine love, sincerity and duty of a mother who brings up her children."

Saying thus, she stopped talking, but silence reigned over the room.

Deeply moved by her noble mental world, her elder brother and her two sons lowered their heads.

Korean Proverbs

Teach your children to read and write, instead of thinking of laying by money and giving it to them.

If a flower emits fragrance, bees hum and butterflies flutter around it.

If one is to teach a word, one should have the knowledge of a thousand words.

A journey of a hundred miles begins with one step.

National Reunification Holds Bright Future of Nation

To make a new history of national prosperity the Korean people must reunify their divided country as soon as possible.

It is the common aspiration of all nations to make their countries rich and strong. The protracted history of a nation is the course of struggle for achieving independence; it is the course of forwards advance for happiness and prosperity.

The Korean people who have suffered misfortunes and agonies for more than half a century due to the country's division, have incomparably strong love for their nation and ardent desire to make coordinated development and prosperity of the nation. The nation's territorial separation resulted in the split of the traditionally harmonious, homogeneous people into two conflicting parties. Untold miseries ensued.

The Korean no longer want to repeat the history of disgrace and tragedy but hope to regain the national sovereignty and brotherhood of all the fellow countrymen. Such a hope is unthinkable apart form reunifications, which is the only way out for the nation.

The reunification is a cause for the nation's sovereignty. The partition of the nation makes it impossible to achieve the sovereignty on the national scale.

Division is the prelude to the downfall of a nation. No doubt that only a nation that is possessed of sovereignty and exercises full sovereign rights can hew out the destiny according to its intention and in its interest. The Korean nation's sovereignty as a whole can be achieved only through the country's reunification.

The Koreans have created a great many cultural treasures of human historical importance, and build up their habitation enjoying the same root on the same land for the past 5,000 years. The people in the north erected their Republic which as said impossible to rise again even in a hundred years from the ruins caused by the imperialists' vandalism, into a socialist paradise in a short span of time.

The reunion will surely enable the Koreans to build one powerful and prosperous country through mobilizing unlimited feasibilities and resources and to live a happy harmonious life.

A bright way of national reconciliation and reunification is opened; a thaw has set in the over-half-a-century-old confrontation and mistrust between the north and the south. With the historic Pyongyang meeting of the supreme leaders from the north and the south and the publication of the June 15 north-south joint declaration, multi-channelled dialogue and negotiation, exchange and cooperation are on the way. This is a favorable development the kind of which was impossible in the past.

Facts show that the Korean nationals have a strong desire to enjoy themselves together on the one land and that if they coordinate their efforts with the intention of national reconciliation and reunification as befitting members of the homogeneous nation, they will be able to achieve reunification.

The reunification, the unanimous desire of the people, is not something of a present; it is something that the united efforts of the whole nation can turn out. All the Koreans from the north, south and abroad ought to fight for a reunified country, firmly rallied under the banner of national reunification and national sovereignty.

Anyone, if he or she is a Korean, should not shun the work for common interests of the nation with an eye to his or her own interest, but subordinate everything to the projected reunification. When all the people give precedence to the nation's supreme task of reunification in their work, the reunion will surely come true promising the hopeful future of the nation.

In the Last Ten Years of the 20th Century

In the 1990s, the last ten years of 20the century, the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House brought out more than 120 writing authored by leader Kim Jong IL.

These writing give clear answers to the urgent problems required by the times. Many of them were published in Russian, Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Japanese and German.

His typical writings are" Socialism Is a Science.", " The Historical Lesson in building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party", " Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish", " Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable", " On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building", " On Preserving the Juche Character and National Character of the Revolution and Construction", " Let Us Bring the Advantages of Our People's Government Into Fuller Party", " Let Us Reunify the Country Independently and Peacefully Through the Great Unity of the Whole Nation."

Road to Great Unity

Last year the reunion of separated families and relatives was held twice in the north and south of Korea, drawing great attention of the whole Korean nation.

In December last year I , as a member of the second visiting group of separated families and relatives, wnet to Seoul, south Korea, to meet my brothers and sister and relatives.

I often look at the photographs I had with my brothers, sister and relatives at that time. We all burst into hearty, merry laughters over and over again, hand in hand with each other, filled with the joy of reunion, I felt intimate with them though I met them only after 50 years of separation, because they were my own flesh and blood I had never forgotten even for a moment.

The more I saw them, the greater became my wish to see them again.

No sooner had I seen my 80-year-old elder sister on the first day of our reunion than I called her " Sister!" as in my childhood. She caressed for a while my wrinkled face and the back of my hand, saying in excitement, " Are you really Yong Hwang, my second younger brother?" She patted me on the back, boastfully saying, " I have now become well known thanks to your coming here."

I got puzzled, and she explained to me.

According to her, knowing that I would visit south Korea, journalists there asked her a lot of questions, saying" You would soon meet your younger brother who has become a man of reputation in the north."

I had an emotional reunion with my twin younger brothers as well, and they first recalled how we had parted from each other.

It was exactly one month after the outbreak of the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) that I joined the volunteer corps and went to the front to defend my hometown.

In July 1950 my elder brother came to the north, as a member of a technical group for the construction of power station. It is said that the headed fro the north, leaving behind his wife and little children who were not yet able to remember the faces of their parents, with a promise that he would return to bring them away.

The war and the construction of power station were over. But as the country still remained divided, I and my elder brother could not return to Seoul, our home place, and thus we were separated from our parents, brothers and sister and wife and children.

That is not all. In the early 1960s, my twin brothers, who had lived at my sister's home in Seoul, went to the United States.

In this way we five brothers and sister were all separated from one another-my elder brother and I in the north, my elder sister in the south and my twin brothers in a foreign land.

This misfortune of our family mirrors the very tragedy of our national division and the resultant sufferings of the Koreans.

Therefore, the recent reunion of our brothers and sister torn apart in north, south and abroad, was very significant.

All our hearts are afire with the same desire to live together in a reunified land as soon as possible, and for this reason, we, although it was a reunion after five decades of separation, could have conversation with one another from the bottom of our hearts, all hand in hand and could sing songs of reunification in earnest.

At the moment it seemed to me that the union of our family and relatives was already realized.

The reunification of the country, the long-cherished desire of our nation, is precisely the great unity fo the whole nation, in the Koreans in other words, the alliance of all the Koreans in the north and south and abroad.

Ii dare say that the union of separated families and relatives can be said to be the road to the great unity of the whole nation, the shortcut to the reunification of our county.

Casting envious eyes at the medal of doctor glittering on my chest they confessed that they had not believed the I had become a

(to be continued on page 44)

Kim Yong Hwang meets with his siblings (second right, first row).

What does the world wish?

An international meeting was held in New Delhi, India, in November last year. Present there wee atni-nuclear activists from the United States, British, India, Pakistan, etc.

Those taking part in the meeting denounced the US plan to introduce the National Missile Defence system as a great threat to world peace and security.

The resolution adopted at the meeting criticized that the US government is threatening humankind with another Star Wars program and is forcing the arms race on the world people.

The speakers called for taking measures to oppose the US NME plan and prevent the proliferation of mass destruction weapons.

This appeal called forth hearty response from most countries of the world, including Russia and China.

The 55th UNGA session held last year adopted a joint resolution proposed by Russia, China, and Belarus on maintaining and observing the 1972 ABM Treaty by and overwhelming majority vote.

France and other western countries also supported the resolution.

Meanwhile, Russia put forward a new proposal for accelerating disarmament process on condition of observing the ABM Treaty.

Russia has already ratified the second Strategic Arms Reduction Talks treaty(START II)

START II requires for reducing the number of nuclear war-heads in Russia and the US to 3,000-3,500. Russia is proposing to reduce the nuclear warheads to 1,500 by concluding START III with the United States in future.

All the facts mentioned above show that humankind resolutely opposes the moves to destroy the world strategic security and balance and incite another military showdown and arms race and wishes to live in a peaceful, new world, free from nuclear danger and arms race.

State Kyenam Farm Inaugurated

The State Kyenam Farm was newly built in Sinwon County, South Hwanghae Province.

It is a comprehensive stockbreeding base built by the provincial people's own efforts to breed goats, rabbits and other animals on a large scale.

It has two stockbreeding branch farms and a crop-raising branch farm. It is furnished with tens of cowsheds, pigpens, goat folds, rabbit hutches, pheasant catges, a storehouse, a fodder-making room, several processing shops and a mirror power station.

The farm will produce hundreds of tons of meat a year.

UN Reform Should Be Effected on a Sound Principle

Now the reform the UNV poses itself as a serious problem on a international arena of politics.

All the member nations recognize the necessity of the UN reform but have not taken the same view on the way to effect it. What is important is to formulate the principle to solve this problem.

The UN reform should be accomplished in strict adherence to the aspirations of mankind for a new world.

The UN was created reflecting the demand of the times for the formation of an effective international organization which makes it possible to safeguard world peace and security. So, the frame-work of the UN and the order of its management had to be fixed so as to represent the requirements and interests of many countries. But the framework of the UN which was formed immediately after the world War II was arranged so that greater authority was given to major victor nations.

This contradiction which existed from the outset of its formation had not been left to view because the Cold War system that coincided with its formation had long reigned over the international arean.

With the lapse of time and the development of the era, this contradiction came to be laid bare gradually and with the end of cold war it became one of the main topics on the international arean of politics. More and more countries are calling for making the international community independent and democratic and the establishment of a new international order designed to realize it.

The discussion of the UN reform is now focused on the reform of the UN Security Council, the rights of the permanent members in particular, manifesting the aspirations and demands of this kind.

Another major principle concerning the UN reform is that it should be carried out in the direction that the UN can fulfil its function satisfactorily in conformity with its principle of activity.

It cannot be said that in the past the UN performed its function creditably in line with the principle of its activities. There are various objectives factors in this, of course, but what is main is the lack of proper framework and mode of its management.

To settle this matter, the UN must be reformed so that specified countries and forces cannot resort to arbitrariness.

To reform the UN thoroughly on the sound principles;

First, vigilance should be sharpened against the manoeuvrings of some forces to make the UN little more than a mere name. Recently, machinations have been made to make the UN nominal and, in the long run, endanger its existence. They are now scheming to weaken the function of the UN and clinging to the reckless acts beyond its frame, as the position of most of the UN member nations has been enhanced.

Next, restriction should be put in time upon the moves of some forces which are trying to lead the matter of the UN reform to the realization of their impure interests.

They are now attempting to confine the UN reform to the increment of the number of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, defying the historical background in which the UN reform was brought up for discussion and the basic principles for its reform.

To reform the UN Security Council is not the matter of the simple increase of the number of the permanent members but that of the redefiniton of its frame-work and mode of its activity, so that the UN can fulfil its function more efficiently in line with the aspirations and demand of mankind.

Notwithstanding, some forces still advocate crudely that the UN reform should be restricted to the increment of the number of the permanent members and the country which offers more donations to the UN than other member nations should be permanent member.

A mere rich country is not qualified as a permanent member. The countries qualified to be permanent members are the nations which enable the UN to act sufficiently in concordance with its charter and the nations which are trusted by international community.

The UN reform should be carried out on a sound principle and in the right direction.

Korea’s influence Upon Japan’s Ancient Culture

The Korean people who had glorified Tangun's nation by founding a country for the first time in the East uplifted the hon-our of Korea by creating a devel-oped culture in ancient times.

In addition, the ancestors of the Korean nation exerted great influence upon the neighbouring countries, particularly upon the development of Japanese culture across the sea.

In the early period of Korea-Japan relations extending over 1,000 years before and after Christ, Koreans found their way into the Japanese Islands and diffused ancient culture, such as Yayoi, ancient tomb and Asuka culture, thereby making a great contribution to the emergence of states and social development there.

The period of Japan's ancient history is divided into the period of Yayoi culture (around the 3rd century BC-around the 3rd cen-tury AD) and the period of mural culture (around the 4th century AD-around the 7th century AD) and the period of Asuka culture (around the mid-6th century AD-around the mid-7th century AD) is included in the final stage of the period of mural culture.

Japan's ancient culture emerged under the influence of Korea. Before anything else, this is proved by Japan's ancient records, including the Chronicles of Japan.

Along with the Ancient Chronicle compiled in 712, the Chronicles of Japan compiled in 720 is the oldest history book reflecting the ancient history of Japan, that is, the history of Japan in the period of Yayoi, mural and Asuka culture. Mate-rials connected with Korea hold so a big proportion in this book that this gives an impression that its editing is hardly possible if the contents related to Korea are struck off.

Lots of deliberate distortions of historical facts can be seen in the Chronicles of Japan and other old Japanese documents, but recorded in these documents are the facts that in those days Korea exerted great influence upon the cultural development of Japan.

The Chronicles of Japan can be divided into two parts, name-ly, the part of the Sun-Goddess and that of emperor.

Recorded in the part of the Sun-Goddess is that in the period of Yayoi culture people from Ancient Korea (early years of the 30th century BC-108 BC) and from Jinguk (around the 14th century BC-9AD) who were called the people of the Yama line, went unceasingly into the Tsukushi region (the northern part of north Kyushu) and into the Izumo region (the northeastern part of Shiname Prefecture) of the Japanese Islands, both of which were the nearest to the south-eastern coast of Korea by ship, and settled down there and then found their way widely into the western region of the Japanese islands, thus forming villages and minor countries and diffus-ing farming methods and metal ware.

Recorded in the part of emperor are the facts that in the periods of mural and Asuka cul-ture people from Koguryo (277 BC-668 AD), from Kaya (early years of the 1st century BC-the mid-6th century AD), from Paek-je (the early 3rd century BC-660) and from Silla (early and middle years of the 1st century-935) launched into a broad area of the Japanese Islands centering around the Tsukushi and Izumo regions as the Koreans in ancient times had done, and that they propagated the achievements gained in science and technology, religion, literature and arts, and did much for the merger of minor countries and the formation of a unified state.

For example, it is clearly pointed out in the Chronicles of Japan that the Asuka temple, a typical structure of Asuka cul-ture, was built by technicians from Paekje.

Not only through the Japanese old records but also through archaeological ruins and relics, we can see that Yayoi, mural and Asuka culture emerged and developed under the influence of Korea.

The basic contents of Yayoi culture are those related to farm-ing and metal ware production. This culture is divided into three parts, that is, the first, middle and the closing periods, according to the periods of its emergence and development.

Page 8 of the General Pictori-al Records of Japanese History (published by the Yamagawa Publishing House in 1985) shows the first-period Yayoi culture came into being in the western region of Japan near to Korea and, with the passage of time, it spread eastward, that is, to the central and northeastern regions of Japan, thus causing the emer-gence and development of the Yayoi culture of the middle and closing periods.

The fact that first-period Yayoi culture in the western region of Japan began to emerge in north Kyushu, the nearest to Korea, is recognized by academic circles at home and abroad.The same may be said of mural culture in Japan.As is seen on page 11 of the aforesaid General Pictorial Records of Japanese History, major ancient tombs and the cen-tre of mural culture can be found in the western and central regions of Japan with north Kyushu as the axis. Out of them the biggest and conspicuous tombs can be found mainly in north Kyushu and in the western region of Japan, such as Izumo and Kinai regions. And labour tools, weapons, harness and orna-ments dug out of these tombs are strong in Korean colouring.

Leading Embroidery Production Unit

Embroidery, a kind of indus-trial art of working ornamental design on cloth with thread and needle, is being loved by the Korean women.

It has a very long tradition and is unique and elegant. It is now developing day by day, enjoying great popularity.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea there are many embroidery institutes, production units and factories. Among them is the embroidery production unit at the Mansudae Art Studio in Pyongyang, which is one of the largest production units in Korea.

It was formed on a relatively large scale and boasts of its sub-stantial ability.

Many embroideries worthy of national treasure, such as "Tiger", "Fairy", "Wild Geese Fly-ing in the Moonlit Night", have been created so far.

People's Artist Ri Won In con-ducted her creative activities at this unit for a long time and some of her works submitted to art exhibitions held in Poland, Bul-garia, Algeria, Italy, etc., carried off first prizes and gold medals.

It is now led by Kim Chong Hui, a People's Artist, and is staffed with Merited and People's Artists and many other compe-tent embroiderers. The average grade of the embroiderers is high.

They are creating embroi-deries of various themes suited to the modern aesthetic taste while making efforts to develop and enrich the embroidery technique.

Typical embroideries are double-faced folding embroidery, "Eight Fairies", and large-sized embroideries, " Spring Attracts All Kinds of Brids" and " All Kinds of Animals".

The former depicts the pretty figures of fairies appearing in the folk tale, "Eight Fairies in Mt. Kumgang", fascinating the beholders. The latter ones, both of which are large enough to occupy the outside of a wall, rep-resent many birds and animals.

Thick woods on the lake, pink-coloured flowers at their best on peach trees, pairs of ori-oles, parrots and other kinds of little pretty birds on the peach trees looking like fruits, swans and wild ducks swimming leisurely on the water-all this gives an impression that various kinds of rare birds in the world enjoy spring together.

The embroidery, "All Kinds of Animals" is also a thing worthy of seeing. Deer, roe deer, squirrel and other big or small animals are embroidered in harmony with the scenery of a deep mountain. A tiger is sitting on a rock on the brink of a cliff where water falls in torrents, as if boasting of its majesty like a "king of moun-tains" and bears are catching fish under the cliff and grappling with each other for more fish. They look so lifelike.

They make the beholders admire the skillful making of the embroidery, much labour devoted to making embroidery, and the wisdom and talent of human beings.

Recently the unit has pro-duced "Autumn-Tinted Mt. Chilbo", which can be said to be the acme of perfection in the development of embroidery.

The embroidery is dedicated to the portrayal of the autumn in Mt. Chilbo, one of the celebrated mountains in Korea. It is 30 metres long and three metres high and is the biggest of its kind in Korea. The embroiderers used new technique in the work to give natural and solid effects.

Leader Kim Jong IL saw this embroidery in February 1997 and said in the following vein: The embroidery is a great master-piece. The more I see it, the deep-er I become attached to the famous mountain. It is compre-hensive of the skills of our embroiderers. Then he spoke highly of the ability of that embroidery production unit.

The embroideries created by this unit enrich the emotional life of our people and are favourably commented upon by the people in many countries.

(See page 48)

It is not fortuitous that the telecast of the tomb of the man of the greatest power in the period of mural culture in Japan was suspended halfway, for it was strong in Korean colouring.

The start of Asuka and mural culture in north Kyushu and its gradual spread are in accord with the materials recorded in the Chronicles of Japan and other documents.

Asuka culture is a Buddhist culture which throve in a certain region with the Asuka region in Nara Prefecture as the centre and this culture came into exis-tence by the people of Kognryo, Paekje and Silla descent. This is recorded in the Dictionary of Japanese History published by the Kadogawa Publishing House in 1984.

The murals in the Takamatsu and Kidora tombs, typical ancient tombs in the period of Asuka cul-ture, turned out to be of strong Koguryo character both in struc-ture and contents, as soon as they were unearthed.

What is mentioned above brings us the full realization that the ancient culture of Japan emerged and developed by the Koreans and, on this basis, Japan ushered in the era of ancient cul-ure, the era of state, and thus brought about social develop-ment.

It is quite natural that after seeing an exhibition of Kognryo culture held in Japan more than 10 years ago an expert said:

"Korean culture was the foun-tainhead of ancient Japanese cul-ture. To ancient Japan the Kore-an peninsula was mother's milk duct. Sucking the milk of ancient Korea, the Japanese nation grew apace.

Dr. Kim Un Thaek,
Kim IL Sung Univers

Eternal Treasure

The Korean revolution is winning victory after victory as it has inherited the revolutionary tradi-tions. The root of the Workers' Party of Korea and the revolution is growing stronger with the lapse of time under the leadership of Kim Jong IL.

In March last year he visited the revolutionary battle sites in the Mt. Paektu area to provide guidance over the work concerning the battle sites. This area is the historic place where President Kim IL Sung advanced into the homeland by leading the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and conducted energetic military and political activities in the latter half of the 1930s when the fate of our country and people was at the crossroads of life and death owing to the colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists.

Going round the historic theatres of the anti-Japanese war, including the Mt. Paektu secret camp, the Sajabong secret camp, the Chongbong Bivouac, the Konchang Bivouac, the Pegaebong Bivouac, Lake Samji, the Mupho Bivouac, Taehong-dan and Sinsadong, Kim Jong IL recollected the course followed by the President.

His on-the-spot guidance at the revolutionary battle sites is a manifestation of his unshakeable will to consummate the revolutionary cause of the President.

The revolutionary activities he has been conduct-ing since the demise of the President are the best example to be followed by any leader who intends to take over the revolutionary cause of the predecessor.

Don’t expect any change from me! This was an announcement of his will to unfailingly take over and bring to completion the revolutionary cause started by the President.

Revolutionary traditions can be said to be the historical root of the revolution and the blood vessel which makes it possible to succeed to the generation of the revolution.

The WPK and the Korean revolution have suc-cessfully traversed the rough path unprecedented in history, without the slightest twists and turns. This is due to the greatness of the revolutionary tradi-tions and the seasoned leadership under which these traditions have been taken over and carried forward.

The WPK's revolutionary traditions are based on the Juche idea. They were built up and developed in depth through the arduous and complicated revolu-tionary struggle.

It is Kim Jong IL's will that more efforts should be made for safeguarding, inheriting and developing the revolutionary traditions with the passage of time and the advance of the revolution.

During his on-the-spot guidance he clearly indi-cated the tasks for properly preserving and manag-ing the battle sites and effectively conducting the education in the revolutionary traditions through them.

His instructions serve as the guideline in reso-lutely defending, inheriting and developing the revo-lutionary traditions in keeping with the require-ments of the new era of the Korean revolution.

His guidance reflects his noble intention to take over forever the history of invincibility the President pioneered and advanced in the spirit of revolutionary optimism.

Looking round the barracks of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the remainders of campfires, and slogan-bearing trees, he stressed that efforts should be made positively to follow the guerrillas' well-regulat-ed and meticulous way of life full of revolutionary optimism.

Indeed, the personal guidance he provided at the revolutionary battle sites in the area of Mt. Paektu was an event of great importance in defending the lifeline of the revolution and inheriting and accom-plishing the Juche revolutionary cause.

People from all backgrounds are hurrying to the Mt. Paektu area from various parts of the country and are making devoted labour efforts to build up the revolutionary battle sites much better.

The Korean revolution will be ever-victorious as long as we have the revolutionary traditions, the strong root of the revolution, and we are led by the great leader who is striving to creditably take over these traditions and carry them forward and the people are boundlessly loyal to the WPK and the revolutionary cause.

(Continued from page 39)

competent scientist until just before they met me.

I told them about my past life in detail. I said that the state had enabled me to study to my heart’s content at Kim Il Sung Universi-ty and had awarded me the titles of candidate academician, profes-sor and doctor in recognition of my achievements in teaching and research work for several decades,-that I had had the hon-our of receiving a wrist watch bearing the august name of President Kim Ii Sung and leader Kim Jong Il’s citation and that he sent me my 60th and 70th birth-day tables, praising me for what I had done.

Deeply impressed by my words, they all asked me to con-vey their thanks to leader Kim Jong II after returning to Pyongyang.

This is not the case with my own family and relatives alone.

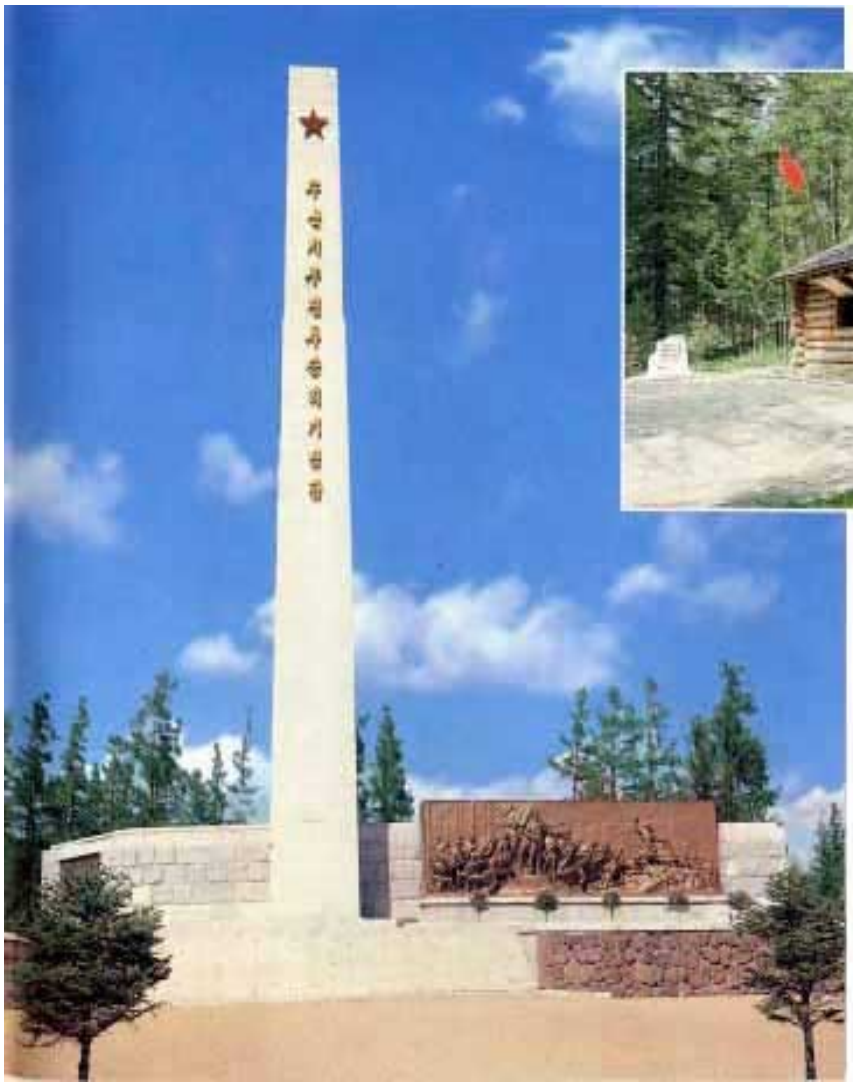
All our fellow Koreans, whether they be in the south or abroad, are unanimous in their desire to follow him and to live under his loving care.

The dawn of reunification when all Koreans will become able to live under his warm care will break in this new century.

Dr. & Prof. Kim Yong Hwang,
Kim Ii Sung University

The Revolutionary Battle Sites in the Mt. Paektu Area

The Samjiyon Grand Monument



The log cabin in Mt. Paektu's secret camp which housed Kim IL Sung's headquarters.

The monument to the Victorious Battle in Musan Area.

Trees bearing slogans which were written by fighters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the Chongbong Bivouac.

The Monument to the Victorious Battle of Pochonbo.

Mupho Revolutionary Site

Medico-Biological Research Institute

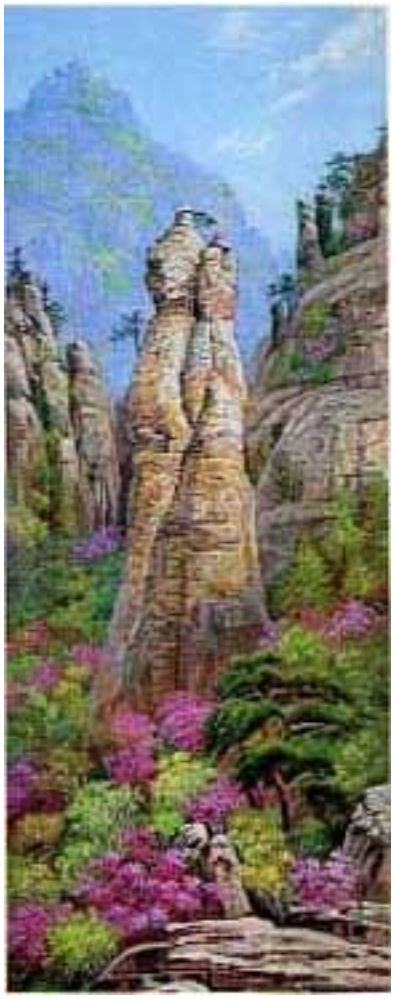
The general view of the institute.

Room for gene engineering research.

Researchers are measuring results of experiments.

Preventive workshop.

The Embroidery Production Unit at the Mansudae Art Studio



Embroidery piece" **The Pubu Rock in Mt. Chilbo."**
Embroiderers at work.

Embroidery piece" **The Hyongje Waterfall in Mt. Paektu"**

Embroidery piece" **Fan Doves"**

Pyongyang's Scenery in Spring

Spring has come round. As all things in the universe come to life, the capital city of Pyongyang gathers a fresh and clear breath of the spring. The golden-bells, azaleas and apricots bloom first to herald the set-in of the flowery season, filling up the air with sweet fragrance. Mountains and hills, streets and avenues are all attired in flowers. A world of blooms.

It is in this season that you are very likely to fall into a trance on Moran Hill which stands balmy skirted by the clear stream of River Taedong. One of the eight scenic beauties in Pyongyang from olden times, the hill's Ulmil Pavilion has splendid views. Blossoms of snow-white, rose-red, orange-yellow and other beautiful colours open their petals as if to float freely in the air; flocks of azaleas, of all flowers, attract your sight.

Not Moran Hill alone. Manyong Hill and Mt. Taedong come into view from afar, feasting your eyes like great floral baskets.

The scenery is really spectacular for all the flowers.

The waterscape on River Taedong is no less admirable. Low-pitched whistles given by a passenger ship on the clear waving water; yachts cruising pleasantly with full-blown sails in the spring breeze; boats racing like an arrow over the water; young couples strolling leisurely along the promenade.

You can enjoy the spring at parks and pleasure grounds in different parts of the city. The laughers and cheers of joy at cultural recreation and entertainment places like those at Mangyongdae and Mt. Taesong, coordinated by singing birds in the woods, excite and inspiring emotion.

The Central Zoo and the Central Botanical Garden in Mt. Taesong are welcoming a stream of visitors.

Streets, villages, and work-places are well arranged in good harmony with the promising season.

Spring is not a natural recurrence along; it brings back a romantic, cheerful life to human beings.

Pyongyang's scenery in spring is beauty itself.